



Speakers Call For Americans' Release

Students Rally to Support Hostages

By PAM BURN

Students and community gathered to cheer their support for the release of hostages held in Iran and witnessed the burning of an Iranian flag at a rally here last Thursday sponsored by the Americans for the Unconditional Release of Americans (AURA).

"Hear that, Iran? That's America talking!" shouted AURA member Joe Freeman above the shouts and cheers from the crowd as the flag burned.

Later, Ford Hart argued that burning the flag was wrong. He said that it is wrong when the Iranians burn U.S. flags. "That's damn wrong! But what are we like when we start burning flags?" he asked.

The rally was coordinated by AURA members, headed by David Beales, a day student here and assistant manager of a company in Fredericksburg. Beales said the group includes "about eight people from the community, some are students." AURA was started about two weeks ago.

Beales said the rally was to show support for the hostages held in the U.S. embassy in Tehran. It also showed support for the Carter Administration, which AURA "backs 100 percent about getting hostages out alive," Beales said.

Student Association President Steve Schilling said he felt the rally was to educate the students. "They are using people who know something about the situation," he said. He also said the rally was a message from American students to the Iranian students in Tehran.

Schilling mentioned before the rally that he had heard that people might burn an Iranian flag, or carry trash in one, but he said that he strongly discouraged that. "It should be peaceful, nothing radical," he said.

"Let Our People Go"

The rally, which featured 10 speakers, started as the American flag was displayed from Virginia dorm. After loud cheers and clapping died down, Beales asked for a moment of silent prayer, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played.

Members of AURA and several people in the crowd wore white armbands which Beales explained represented a peaceful solution to the Iranian situation.

"Hear our cries today," Beales said to the crowd. "Students must be one voice which says, 'let our people go.'"

Beales said the AURA backs the U.S. government "with the cost of our lives if we need to." He asked that the students not let anyone "sway us from our goal of releasing the hostages."

AURA advocates an immediate naval blockade of Iran. They call for "immediate and verbal public support of military action in response to the overt aggressions by the country of Iran," according to a statement which has been distributed throughout the campus.

The other speakers differed in their views of how the situation should be handled. All seemed to agree that it should be handled as peacefully as possible. There were pleas asking American students to unite and speak

out, and asking all Americans to back the U.S. government.

MWC history professor Roger Bourdon spoke after Beales saying that "freedom with peace should be won over and over and over again." He spoke about Khomeini and his council, "which some deem with dignity a government," he said. He also warned that if the situation was not handled correctly "terrorism will spread throughout the world," and added that Americans currently abroad are in jeopardy.

Peaceful Solution Urged

Psychology professor Alice Rabson told the crowd that she had been opposed to the Vietnam War, and that she is opposed to war in general. "There should be no naval blockade. I know weapons get used, and that will

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photo by Houston Kempton

Students gave a show of support to a rally held on Ball Circle on Thursday, November 29. The rally, sponsored by the Americans for the Unconditional Release of Americans, was billed as a show of support for the hostages being held in Iran.

New Phone System to be Installed

By CHERYL J. FETTERMAN

There will be a new type of telephone system installed at MWC when students return from winter break. The old extension system will be replaced by a computer system. Each hall phone will have a number like the phones most American homes have had for years.

The new computer is being put in by the Virginia Tele Communications Council (VTCOC) and is called Centrex. At this point VTCOC is expanding its system to include all state agencies, including all state colleges. Apparently Mary Washington is one of the last state-supported agencies in the area to be changed over. Originally, the work of putting the new system in would have taken place between August 15 and September 15, but the date was moved to December through January 15 to avoid conflict with the influx of students as school began.

The telephone numbers will be changed to seven digits rather than six. All of the numbers will begin with 888-4, and the last three digits will be the identifying number. The extension numbers for the present ones will be used as the last three digits of the new numbers. However, because Mary Washington is late in making this change made, some of the extensions are being used already by other agencies. So, any extension on 311 and up will be used in the new telephone number. All of the extensions in the 200s and below will be changed to 800s. Most of the numbers selected by these professors' offices and academic building extensions.

There are several advantages to Centrex, one of which is that all calls from off-campus will be faster and easier to get.

Some of the operators now working will stay on to act as educators for the new system. They will be there to give out numbers if one is stuck somewhere with no way to find out where the number is, and they will be able to transfer calls when necessary. Another advantage that will come is that any intra-campus call (to another dorm or building on campus) can be made by dialing only the last four digits of the number. In a sense this will be the same as having the old extension phones. Also, GW will have a better automatic record of SCAT calls made.

The major disadvantage of the Centrex telephone system is the expense. This more efficient system has a much higher price tag to go along with the efficiency. The expense will cause a change for the worse in the profes-

sors office extensions. Students will no longer be able to call a professor directly; instead, there will be just one number for each office. The cost for an office phone will be about forty dollars, whereas having separate phones would make the price double, or eighty dollars.

Another advantage is a new set up for long distance calls. There will be no time when the phones cannot be used. Long distance calls can be accepted on the hall phones anytime of the day or night, and collect calls can be made off campus.

One other advantage of the new phones is that one will be able to call off campus to local numbers without any charge.

Over all, the Centrex computer should be a very favorable change on campus and will make the phone system more "normal" or closer to what most students are accustomed to at home.

Student Political Groups Demand Hostages' Release

College Republicans joined several other bipartisan political youth organizations November 21 in denouncing the actions of Iranian students and the Ayatollah Khomeini in the capture of the American Embassy in Tehran, Iran.

Leaders of the youth groups met with the Iranian Press Attache at the

Iranian Embassy in Washington, D.C. to discuss the situation and present the position of America's young people to the Iranian government.

In a press conference outside the Iranian Embassy, the representatives of each group presented a joint statement denouncing the actions taken by Iranian students and calling for American students to "remain calm" to prevent any further complication in the difficult decisions that must be made by the United States government.

"This is a time when political labels must be dropped and for us all to put together in our support of the United States," said Ted McConnell, Executive Director of the College Republicans.

"Our unified effort behind our government will show that the United States is still the nation leading the free world and capable of protecting its own citizens," McConnell said.

The joint statement added that "American young people are just as committed to their country as those radical Iranians who have engaged in violence against the United States are committed to theirs."

The College Republicans are the largest student political organization in the nation. It joined the Young Americans for Freedom, the College Democrats, the Socialist Democrats, Frontlash (AFI-CIO youth organization), the United States Youth Council and the Young Republicans in the statement and activities.

The following statement has been endorsed by the College Republican National Committee, Young Americans for Freedom, Frontlash, United States Youth Council, College Democrats and the Young Republicans.

Those of us gathered here by the Iranian Embassy today represent a broad spectrum of America's Youth.

While the organizations on whose behalf we are speaking often differ on matters of politics, we are united on moral revulsion at the events taking place today in Iran. The organizations assembled here represent the real voice of the Youth of America.

All Americans, but especially young people, who will be soon inheriting the mantle of leadership of the United States, will no longer stand for the burning of the American flag overseas. We will no longer stand for international blackmailing against the greatest nation on earth. Never again must the United States respect in the world be so low as to permit a foreign dictator to hold Americans and American property hostage.

It is time that once again all Americans and their belongings are protected by our government everywhere in the world. Those leaders in Iran who think that their illegal activities against the United States will be supported by America's youth are wrong. This is not the 1960's. Young people want to inherit a strong and respected America, not a weak and helpless giant.

The organizations represented here today pray for the safe return of all Americans held hostage in Iran. We urge all young men and women to remain calm and not to do anything provocative which could further complicate the difficult decisions in this crisis which our government must make. However, we call upon all Americans to continue to express their vocal outrage at the unprecedented actions taken against American citizens by the dictator in Iran.

We would like to make clear publicly that American college students strongly support any actions aimed at deporting Iranian students now study-

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photo by Houston Kempton

MWC students, protesting the takeover of the American Embassy in Tehran, Iran, by Iranian students, burned an Iranian flag at last Thursday's rally.

Iranian Talks About Iran

By PAM BURN

Amidst cheers for speeches against the Ayatollah and for the burning of an Iranian flag here last Thursday, stood a few who are for Khomeini and his government. One of those few was an Iranian student, Ali Sezwarkeshavarz.

Sezwarkeshavarz, a freshman, said that although he is for the Ayatollah, he is against the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

"I think it is good that you are having the rally," he said before the demonstration sponsored by the Americans for the Unconditional Release of Americans. He felt that the then 49 hostages should be released by the students holding them.

He does, however, advocate the return of the Shah to Iran. "This is something all people in Iran want," Sezwarkeshavarz explained.

"The Shah stole all our money. He made a lot of people poor," Sezwarkeshavarz charged. "He tortured a lot of people. He put people in jail for nothing, for heading a group he did not like."

Sezwarkeshavarz explained that the Iranians hate the U.S. because it supported the Shah. "Nobody here knew what he was doing. The media never said anything."

"The Shah killed 350,000 people," Sezwarkeshavarz said. "They were

my brothers and sisters. Americans do not understand that in Iran we are all brothers and sisters."

When asked about the executions under Khomeini's rule Sezwarkeshavarz admitted that "he is wrong in some ways. But you have to know who they are (the people killed under Khomeini). They are the ones who killed the people (under the Shah). They have to be punished."

Sezwarkeshavarz also said that others in the society must be killed to prevent possible "bad" influences.

"Khomeini says that homosexuals make society bad so he kills them," Sezwarkeshavarz said.

Sezwarkeshavarz responded to the question of whether the Ayatollah is against modernization by saying he is not against it, but "we don't want our society to become bad. We will use technology, but we don't want Western customs. I don't think there is anything wrong with that."

Yet Sezwarkeshavarz studies at a Western college and lives among Western customs. "There is nothing wrong with that," he said. "This is a very good situation for studying."

Sezwarkeshavarz hopes to return to Iran when he finishes studying. "I want to go home," he said. "Just like America is your home and you want to be here, Iran is mine."

Mooney Pushes Escort Service

By PAM BURN

Responding to the safety needs of women students in the face of past sex and rumors of such this semester, a male escort service is being organized by the Student Lobby for use on dark on campus.

The service, free of charge, will use volunteer male students, who will be available to escort women to and from academic buildings and residence halls on weekdays between the hours of 6:00 and 12:00 p.m.

The need existed on campus," said volunteer Bob Mooney. "We're setting up the service in response to the problems and rumors which have made people nervous."

"Our campus is spread out; 15 security police just aren't enough to protect everyone," Mooney said.

Currently, Mooney is seeking men to volunteer, and hopes to start the service as soon as possible. "We would like to try it before vacation, we'll definitely run it when we get back," he said. It will run on a trial basis and if it is successful the Lobby will continue it next semester.

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Editorial

Time For Action

This past Thursday, a rally was held on Ball Circle to express the desire of American students that their countrymen held hostage in Iran be released. In general, the rally served a good purpose; it allowed members of the MWC community to express their opinions about the situation, and several different views were put forward. The only disturbing incident was the burning of an Iranian flag. That is the type of unreasonable action that citizens of the greatest nation on earth should not take. Let the Iranians burn flags, they only further alienate us by doing so.

The problem with the whole situation in Iran is that the United States is being taken advantage of. The Ayatollah Khomeini, a ruthless, fanatical dictator no better than the Shah he replaced, is holding the lives of fifty Americans over the collective heads of the American people, demanding the return of the Shah. We should not consider returning the Shah, or even ask that he be investigated by the United Nations, until all the hostages are released. The United States of America cannot allow

itself to be pushed around by a crazed relic of the Middle Ages. We are a compassionate nation; we feed a good deal of the nations in the world and help provide for their defense. We rebuilt Western Europe after World War II, ignoring the fact that most of the countries there owed us money from World War I. We even reconstructed our enemies, Germany and Japan. But we cannot let ourselves be seen as weak. We may be patient, but there is a breaking point.

The U.S., of course, cannot bomb or send troops into Iran without endangering the lives of the hostages. However, we also must end this situation quickly. It consumes too much of our time and energy, other problems are waiting to be dealt with. The U.S., then, should set a date for the release of the hostages. (Preferably between December 15 and January 15). If they are not released by that time, military action should be taken. It is not easy to call for such action, but neither is it easy to see our flag burned, our diplomats accused of spying, and our entire nation behind held hostage.

Gary P. Webb

By Matthew J. Kelly
Day Student Senator

I would like to bring to the attention of the student body the bewildering state of affairs that reigns in the campus Senate; which I have the dubious honor of being a member. To describe it as unbelievable would be an understatement, bordering on the absurd would be more in tune with the present situation. The campus Senate has no authority or purpose, no goals to speak of and a reputation which is more than lives up to. At a time when this college is going through a transitional period, which will not necessarily be smooth, the Senate is in a state of detached bliss. Reality is suspended as the Senate immerses itself in the trivialities of campus life. Motions to form committees to study possible action concerning a freak leak in a Coke machine and debates involv-

ing a Student Association facelift (By changing S.A., Student Association, to S.G.A., Student Government Association) it was hoped that we would be showing President Woodard we meant business.) are at the forefront of Senate meetings. Attempts to bring some sort of logical course of action to this body is met with a resounding volley of points of order, points of information, and counter motions which quickly turn any semblance of order into mass chaos. Rhetoric abounds as Senate members scramble for their copies of Robert's Rules of Order, to do battle with anything that tends to make any sense whatsoever. On Robert's Rules of Order hallowed be thy name, thy Kingdom come, thy will be done. Fly by who falls about of Robert's rules for he shall be cast out with jeers and insults. It does not take long before a motion put before the Senate

is forgotten or buried by Robert's rules.

The Senate has lost sight of its primary purpose, that of representing the student body. It has assumed a pseudo-administrative function. Instead of working to clear up the free-press issue, the Senate worries about what moves to order. Instead of concerning itself with the educational issues facing this college, we debate about how to spend Activity Fee funds, rock concerts or radio stations. The sad part of it all is that we think we are accomplishing something. We seem to think that by addressing the social aspects of college life, all our other problems will go away. The Senate attempts to build an aura of importance and officiality around what are essentially minor administrative tasks. Students no longer express their grievances to their

elected representatives; they are now taking action on their own, bypassing a Senate they no longer feel is capable of handling student problems. I don't mean to imply that individual student initiative is undesirable. On the contrary, I applaud their efforts. They get the job done, which is more than can be said for the Senate. If this is the case, though, the Senate, in its present state, is no longer necessary. It would therefore like to suggest the following:

1. A committee of Senators meet with President Woodard and lay down guidelines for Senate operations, defining its powers and scope of operation. If President Woodard declines this offer, then the committee must take it upon themselves to complete the above task.
2. The Senate shall suspend operations until which time the new set of guidelines have been agreed upon.

Cheating—Our Obligation to Deal With It

The following viewpoint was submitted by the Honor Council of Mary Washington College. Members are: Lisa Nichols (President), Debbie McGeehe, Dawn Forber, Jenny Sharp, Bridget Meaney, Linda Lee, Rosann Sedlacker, Susan Leavitt, and Leslie Zeller.

You are taking an exam that you have studied very hard for. You begin to notice some suspicious actions in your area and you suddenly realize what you are witnessing is an act of cheating. A variety of thoughts run through your mind, ranging from anger to apathy. The overriding question is "What do you do?" Hopefully, this article can help you reach a rational decision in case you are confronted with this situation in the coming week. We will try to discuss some options and their consequences, but ultimately the decision is a personal one.

If you are a witness to an act of cheating of any sort (or any Honor Violation) you have two options available: you can act or not act. First, let's look at the latter of the two and discuss the possible outcome if an incident of cheating is ignored.

Several reasons exist as to why a person decides not to pursue this incident of cheating. A student may feel that he or she is honest and this one act of cheating that they are witnessing will not affect his or her grade. We all know, however, that most professors grade on a curve and all it takes is one good grade to "throw" a curve, and all it takes is any amount of "outside" help for this good grade to be certain.

One might say "Well, I will do my work honestly but I refuse to get involved, it's none of my business how another person chooses to act." So, this person who cheats receives an A and you receive your A honestly. What on the transcript indicates your A was an honest one and the other student's was an A "with cheating?" Think of it in terms of economics—less than you and receiving exactly the same product. In fact, the product (your grade) is more valuable coming from a school with an Honor System that works than if it were to come from a school with a notorious reputation for cheating.

The situation does occur, and with some frequency, where the student cheating in this case is not just someone who happens to be in your class, but is a friend, perhaps a roommate. Then what can you do? The philosophy behind the Honor System is for us to actively be aware of it, and for us to draw it into our lives. The least you can do is to let your friend be aware that you know what's going on and how you feel about it. Talk to them about what they are doing.

It is your choice as to whether your friend should go as far as a trial but you have the choice at this given time. If you ignore what your friend is doing and he or she continues to cheat, the choice is no longer yours. For someone who is not a friend may witness what your friend is doing and will have no conflicts about bringing your friend to trial. You could keep your friend out of very serious trouble by

simply doing what a friend should do: sitting down and talking about this problem.

This, therefore, leads us to the other option, the option of action. When you see someone cheat or putting themselves in highly suspicious circumstances you have the right to question them about their actions. You, in your questioning, are involving the Honor System. You are taking action.

Here is where the phrase "dealing" comes in. We must all deal with cheating. It is purely an individual's choice as to whether they feel a trial is necessary, but by all means we can't ignore cheating—we must get the System involved. Deal with it if you see someone cheat.

We should at this time discuss a few broad aspects of the Honor System and why action is the better course in this situation.

First, the Honor System does so much for all of us. Granted, some offenses, such as stealing, do occur. But in general the entire atmosphere of the College is extremely pleasant due to the presence of the Honor System. So much freedom is given to us by the trust of professors, also due to the Honor System. The very least we can do for the System that has taken so many years to build is to contribute to its growth by "dealing with" all Honor offenses.

Sometimes we get so angry about a piece of cheese that is taken from the refrigerator or the \$10 that is taken from our room we rush immediately to the Honor Council and demand for the System to start working and find the thief. Yet, some of us see an act of

cheating in class and we ignore it. Is it because we only want to think about the System when it is most convenient and when it directly involves our possessions? Cheating does affect us, though. It is both stealing and lying and is even more of an injustice because it is done before our very eyes. We should get just as angry about it as we do about our stolen ice cream.

Our message, we hope, is clear—don't ignore cheating, get the Honor System involved—DEAL WITH IT. Cheating affects all of us.

Since we have gone to such lengths to discuss why you should deal with cheating, we should briefly discuss how you should deal with it. In addition to what is written in the Handbook (in the Honor Constitution) several things should be kept in mind if you see an incident of cheating and would like to report it to the Honor Council President:

- 1) You should always have at least one other witness to the incident. This enables the Honor Council to reach an appropriate decision. Without a witness there would only be one person's word against another's—something the Honor Council never relies on.
- 2) You should investigate the incident as speedily and as secretly as possible. By all means do not share what you have seen with anyone not specifically connected with the incident.
- 3) Finally, contact the Honor Council President as soon as possible to avoid any delay and confusion.

Military Solution Is No Solution

The situation in Iran is affecting everyone these days—even the students at Mary Washington. Last Thursday's rally on Ball Circle featured the burning of an Iranian flag and several calls for a military blockade or other military show of force. These actions were both eagerly greeted by the rally's participants as the way to express concern for the hostages being held in Iran.

Burning the Iranian flag was wrong. Flag-burning is a symbolic violation of a nation's sovereignty, an act of aggression, an act of war. The government's course to a peaceful diplomatic solution will not be made any easier if American citizens continue to behave as if they were an Iranian mob. Peaceful, rational action is the only way to successfully resolve a crisis. Flag-burning is not an overwhelmingly rational act of someone willing to compromise or settle a dispute peacefully. Indeed, it is the irrational actions of the Iranians—some of them students—that makes the nation of Iran so difficult to negotiate with during this crisis. We should not let ourselves be drawn into aggressive, retaliatory actions.

Article 3 of the United Nations Charter states: "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner

that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered." Peaceful settlement is infinitely preferable to war, and we must avoid another international-scale war at all costs. Military intervention in Iran is not feasible—either economically or militarily. There are still diplomatic channels that must be used. If straightforward diplomacy does not work, perhaps economic sanctions against Iran could be implemented. Cutting off the food supply of a country that imports so much of its food is certainly inhumane, but it is far more desirable than war, and could be reversed easily at any point. Military action could not be easily reversed.

Calculus as it may seem consider this: would you rather that 50 people die, or 50,000? I would hope that the lives of the 50 American hostages could be saved, using the proper diplomatic channels and actions. But if the only way to save those 50 Americans is to take the necessarily extensive military action that could free them, then I would rather sacrifice the few to save the many.

The United States will not lose respect or power by being the first nation to handle a full-scale modern crisis by only diplomatic and economic

Please See Iran, page Four

An Open Letter to the Governor and Citizens of Virginia

By JOHN SCHUMACHER

In the past month the National Regulatory Commission has announced that no new nuclear power stations will receive operating licenses in the near future. This moratorium is pending evaluation of the safety and siting regulations evoked in the licensing procedure. The moratorium is the result of a review of the numerous suggestions presented by the recent presidential committee report on the Three Mile Island accident.

Gov. John Dalton of Virginia has sent a letter to the NRC protesting this action. The governor called for the immediate licensing of the North Anna unit 2 nuclear plant. Governor Dalton pointed out that the North Anna plant has been due for licensing since before July, 1979.

Two claims were made in the letter which I elect to challenge. The first claim is that no safety hazard will result from the operation of this nuclear plant. Secondly, that the moratorium on licensing will create an undue economic hardship on the citizens of Virginia.

On the contrary, nuclear power creates an undue economic hardship on the citizens of Virginia. Certainly, the use of out-of-state power raises the cost of electricity in Virginia. But, because of various shortcomings of the nuclear industry, Veeco's plant at North Anna and Surry, Veeco's plant, is buying power from out-of-state sources.

The citizens of Virginia have had to pay for the inadequacy of nuclear technology for the last twenty years. Veeco officials and for the infraction of NRC regulations. The citizens of Virginia have had to pay for the construction costs of the Surry and North Anna plants which are double and triple the original estimates, respectively. The citizens of Virginia have had to pay for the two reactors at Surry which are now cancelled and

will never be in operation. The citizens of Virginia have had to pay for the unprecedented operation going on at the Surry plants: removal and replacement of prematurely deteriorated, radioactive steam generators. (This operation is bankrolled by the federal government, and who bankrolls the federal government?) The citizens of Virginia have had to pay for Veeco's violations of the Atomic Energy Act and the regulations of the NRC.

Veeco, in early 1979, requested a 25 percent rate hike. In March, they were granted 60 percent of this increase, a rate hike totalling \$148.1 million. This increase, in itself, all most equals all increases in the past 20 years. This increase was for nuclear power, not for rising oil prices. Veeco's rates between 1972 and 1978 rose twice as fast as the cost of living in Virginia. The cost of living index takes into account the cost of energy. These rate hikes, double the cost of living, occur during the years nuclear energy was being developed in Virginia. Nuclear energy causes undue economic hardships on the tax-paying citizens of this state.

All licensing of new nuclear plants in this country is at a halt. The NRC is examining its safety and siting regulations. Governor Dalton stated that this holds no pertinence to the state of Virginia.

The sites of all Virginia nuclear facilities are located on geological faults. The secondary pump house for North Anna's emergency core cooling system is sinking into the ground, deinking has caused pipes, pumps and foundations to be strained. NRC regulations for the depth of permissible sinkage were established, violated and then increased primarily to deal with Veeco's nuclear plant.

I have seen evidence that Governor Dalton's estimation that nuclear energy is safe. Scientists from various backgrounds are now stating that any radiation over regular background

levels is unsafe. (Witness the recent study made in Germany and released by the NRC as reported in the Washington Post Nov. 11.)

All would admit that nuclear plants give off radiation. Too often these are "unshielded" releases of radiation. This recently occurred at the North Anna plant. Other such releases have occurred in April and October 1978, as well as on other dates. Two employees of the Surry facilities, in a recent court case, were prevented from testifying about "daily" safety hazards at that nuclear plant.

Considering that Veeco in the past year has had the dubious honor of being the most heavily fined utility in the country, I claim that Governor Dalton's rejection of the NRC's review of safety regulations lacks prudence, foresight and rationality.

The safety and well-being of the citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia demanded that North Anna unit 2 not be opened.

With this demand comes a responsibility, a responsibility of the citizens

of Virginia to have a voice in solving our energy problems. Even Veeco (with its consideration of converting the other North Anna units to coal) and the NRC (with its consideration of limiting nuclear plants in major metropolitan areas) are indicating that nuclear power is not as economical or safe as once thought. Another answer is needed.

With general institutional and popular support of major conservation measures, energy savings well over the amount of energy produced by nuclear would be possible. For a nation that wastes (out and out wastes) more energy than it uses, the possibilities of conservation as an energy source are endless. (James Schlesinger admits that this country wastes 45 percent of its energy. For more information on conservation, see the federally funded "Worldwatch" paper, "Energy: The Case for Conservation," by Denis Hayes.)

An individual and governmental commitment to conservation measures would provide the clean, safe, economical energy source not found in nuclear power.

The Bullet

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Letters

Dear Editor:

We are proud to be United States citizens and would rather be here than in any other country of the world. It is in this spirit of patriotism that we attended last Thursday's rally in support of the forty-nine hostages being held overseas in Iran. It seemed to be a fine display of unity and concern. However, that unity was disturbed upon the burning of the Iranian flag. In our opinion, and we believe we speak for many, the only thing that is responsible for the fact that we do not move ourselves to the level of the mobbers of revolutionaries is that we are concerned about our fellow Americans being held hostage, but we don't believe the burning of another nation's flag will serve to ease the crisis; rather let us stand united in the face of our foe, not with blinding hatred, but with pride and concern.

Randy Harms
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Dear Editor:

Concerning last Thursday's rally, does the Student Association have a right to participate in and support a rally with the Americans for the Unconditional Release of Americans in Iran and other groups which support the release of the American hostages in Iran? It does not; the S.A. purpose is stated in the student handbook. It is as follows:

"The Student Association officers acknowledge to the students of Mary Washington College the following obligations: to represent the student opinion actively; to respect the rights of the individual; to cultivate and uphold the academic and social atmosphere conducive to the fulfillment of the aims of the college; to promote communication and cooperation among students, faculty and administration; to stimulate awareness of national and international affairs and their importance to the individual; to promote environmental improvements necessary for the welfare of the students; and to affirm that the student association shall continue as a Democratic body."

Is the "student opinion" that which supports a rally of the minority? Does this demonstration actively support the "conductive fulfillment of the aims of the college" by upholding "the academic and social atmosphere"? Does this demonstration "promote communication, cooperation, and understanding among students, faculty, and administration"? Does it "stimulate awareness of national and international affairs and their importance to the individual"? Does it promote environmental improvements necessary for the welfare of the students? Is the student, through these actions, "affirming the student association shall continue as a democratic body"?

First, the student opinion is not that which supports the student rally because the amount of students demonstrating at the moment I write this article is a minority of the student population. The student Association is not actively supporting the "student opinion" by sponsoring a group such as AURA. Just because this group's opinions are not those of the entire student community, their right to protest is surely legitimate, just as my right to protest is legitimate in this writing. The S.A.'s role in the support of this protest is not legitimate. When I saw two Student Government officials passing out flyers in Seabecok which urged student participation in this rally I felt like walking behind them and picking up the casually thrown leaflets they placed on the tables and throwing them away. Even I know the rules and procedures our student government operates under; it is a pity that our own college government officials do not. It is apparent that the group of people protesting outside in Ball Circle are not a majority of the student population and therefore the S.A. cannot legitimately sponsor or support such action if the rules in our student handbook for the operation of the student association are to be followed to their full intent.

Does this action "promote communication, cooperation, and understanding among students, faculty and administration"? No, it does exactly the opposite. If NBC television shows that the student association has supported, they could state over the air that this action of student rally is the representation of the general student opinion. That the consensus of opinion in this campus as seen in the support of the S.A. and AURA and the demonstration is that of military intervention in Iran. The consensus of opinion in this campus as falsely seen in the

Dear Editor:

I would just like to make a brief comment on the "pro-American" rally. I think that the way in which Mary Washington College students and neighbors responded to the rally is quite a reflection upon our generation. These are not the 60's. We are indeed, on the most part, products of a disillusioning, apathetic period in American history. While growing up, we've been through many political assassinations, the Viet Nam War and Watergate. The situation in Iran is really the first incident which has created a strong national feeling in our time and has brought about some reaction. Having missed Woodstock, the demonstrations, the freedom, and the revolution of the 60's, we are not just looking for a cause? Are we seeking to find something to get involved in? "No Nukes" rallies, drugs, ERA or stop ERA, or the "Pro-American" rally—or not to get too involved in? It seems to me that we are looking for something, yet with little conviction and feeling. This seems to be illus-

Dear Editor,

I would like to speak for all members on the Honor Council at Mary Washington College. I, as one of the two Freshmen Honor Representatives, was elected to this office by my fellow classmates. The single, most important duty of an Honor Council member is to best interpret the constitution as one feels will most benefit ones class. This, the Honor Council has done to the best of its abilities. In hearing a trial, neither the evidence given nor the verdict decided upon is easy to bear. This, however, is our job as a student Honor Council. The purpose of this council is to uphold the moral code of personal integrity at Mary Washington College. We, as voting members of this council, take our jobs very seriously and believe in our final decisions. If the decision is unacceptable to one who has been tried, it is up to that person to appeal it.

S.A. support of the rally and AURA could facilitate this reasoning and that the majority of the students on this campus support itself through intervention in Iran. A false majority of opinion could be portrayed in front of millions of people if this opinion is shown on the news. This opinion could also be portrayed in newspapers because of S.A. participation. There is no way this tyrannical action of the student association could "promote cooperation" or "understanding among students, faculty and administration." The writing of this letter and the facts I have portrayed in it so far prove this further, the S.A. is "upholding the academic and social atmosphere conducive to the fulfillment of the aims of the college." How are we to operate successfully as a college campus community if our Student Association goes against the aims of the college? This is the student participation? A mistake has been made and it should be corrected so not to happen again.

Is the Student Association's action "stimulating national and international awareness and their importance to the individual"? This possibility could be the case, yet if the majority of the students are not behind the S.A. and its unsanctioned support of this group then why should they promote such action? Again the S.A. is out of line.

Is the S.A. promoting "environmental improvements which are necessary for the welfare of the students"? If the aims of AURA and the stated actions of some of the people who spoke at the rally are employed,

trated by the response at the rally to the reactionary burning of the Iranian flag. It was applauded loudly by many (did they really understand what they were applauding?) only to be followed by speaker Ford Hart's condemnation of the flag-burning as hypocritical, and the approval and loud applause of his criticism. Many students applauded both the irrational flag-burning and Mr. Hart's condemnation of the act; which exactly do they support, or is it that they don't know? I think this is a situation which must be pointed out and perhaps contemplated by all young Americans. Inevitably, it will be necessary to establish a stand on major issues such as these which will undoubtedly affect each one of us.

Erin Devine

P.S. As another indication of our apathy, why are there not more letters in this newspaper, also articles and viewpoints? Does anybody give a damn?

Lately, a number of our Honor Council have had to put up with the juvenile actions of one who is unhappy with the Council's verdict. It is not our job to put up with this harassment. A guilty verdict is a very difficult decision to make and no less difficult for the Honor President to read out. When incriminating evidence is present, we, as an Honor Council, can only interpret that evidence and base our decision upon it. You, the Students, must remember the seriousness of this job before condemning a Council member. It is a job where a Council member cannot worry about what students will think of him or her personally. It is a job whereby the evidence must be interpreted as seen.

Thank you,
Susan Hancock Leavitt
Honor Representative

then nuclear warfare of some kind could be possible in some form. How this could promote "environmental improvements which are necessary for the welfare of the students" is beyond me. Nuclear holocaust is very detrimental to the environment and its effects on the human reproductive system are disastrous. Anyone who is aware of the lost generation of people who have been exposed to nuclear fallout in Japan knows this. It is "Taboo" for the future generations of Japanese who are of this lot to reproduce because their children are usually malformed and/or mentally incompetent.

Is the S.A. affirming that it "shall continue as a democratic body"? I think not. I hope from this point the S.A. will continue in the proper democratic form as in the traditions of our founding democratic fathers and the founders of the United States Government. The S.A. has acted as grave reminder in this instance that the governmental institutions made by people to democratically rule them must be responsibly sanctioned and watched by the people which these structures govern. Failure to do this can result in obvious, dangerous, and irresponsible representations of the laws a people make to govern themselves and the opinions of the governed populace involved in these representations. In no way is this a condemnation of the student rally held this day of Thursday, November 29, 1979 but only a criticism of the Student Association support and partial sponsorship.

Charles Rodriguez

Dear Editor,

I simply want to express my ultimate disgust in the way in which many students eat at this school. Their habits and mannerisms are grossly uncivilized. From a "slop-person's" overall view, cleaning up after a bunch of one or two year old babies is the observed outcome.

Sure "slopping" is the highest paying job of all student employment; causing no reason for complaint. It's not the job of "slopping" and serving food that bothers me; actually I enjoy working in the dining hall. It's the fact that the majority of the students who eat at this school are slob-pigs if I may say so.

My major complaint of the students is their wastefulness of food. O.K. I'll be the first to admit that some of the food is really gross, as far as the taste, smell, and appearance. But you yourself know what tastes good and what tastes bad. If you see an entree or dessert on "display" that you absolutely abhor, don't take it, for gosh sake.

You may probably be thinking, "Well if I take as much of this dish as I can, then ARA won't have enough of it to put up as leftovers for next week." Not true! First of all, ARA does not serve food that is so old it will make you sick. If the dish does look a month old, don't take it! Just because something is out on display doesn't mean it's being forced on you to take it. Also, did I ever occur to you that there have been several instances when something that looked posi-

tively disgusting to one person actually looked delectable to someone else?

I've been able to conclude that the origin of the wastefulness of food stems from the serving line. Too much food is put on the plates and in the bowls. Some pointers: Don't ask for double or triple portions unless you know for sure you will eat all of it.

If, for some uncanny reason you like it, then go on up and get some more!

One more point I would like to make concerns "booby-traps." Some of you know exactly what I'm talking about. The following list is not intended for use.

1. Forcing two glasses to be stuck on top of one another. Once I try separating the two from each other; only to cause one of the glasses to break on my hand.

2. Another trick used frequently: step #1—Place a plate over a bowl full of vegetables, dessert, cottage cheese, soup, or anything that is runny.

step #2—Turn the apparatus upside down—but carefully, to prevent leakage.

step #3—Pour any kind of liquidy mass that has consistency over the entire bowl (i.e. yogurt)

step #4—Leave.

Now if your aim is for some poor unfortunate "slop-person" to get his hands all lucky, well then it works!

3. Stacking bowls of peanut butter, mashed potatoes, (anything gooey)

on top of one another. Too bad we aren't provided with crowbars to pry them apart!

4. Dipping cigarette ashes on the dishes along with putting the cigarette out on them. Isn't that disgusting?

Now. You may be thinking that this entire letter is trivial and pointless. I only want to point out that the mannerisms in the way in which people dine are downright vulgar.

O.K. I know and realize that many times the tables are so trashed with garbage and food that there is no room to eat. Well, if we didn't have to worry with the little concussions people conjure up or the overwhelming abundance of food that is left uneaten, "slopping" could possibly move along smoothly and efficiently. Unfortunately, Seabecok is not designed to enable the construction of a "bussing station" for students.

This final point is made out of complete honesty and not to give you a guilt complex. Every time I "slop" a table loaded with wasted and leftover food, I think of all those poor pitiful Cambodians lying around—starving to death. And it makes me sick.

Don't be wasteful; use common sense. Remember this old family saying: "Take all you want, but eat all you take."

Becky Atkins
Student Waitress

EDITORIAL Negotiation—But with a Military Option

Since November 4, the United States has been in a turmoil because of an event that has taken place in a small mid-east country: the take-over of the American embassy in Teheran by Iranian students, which has come to be called the Iranian crisis.

In recent weeks, the fever of the situation has increased sharply, and has even affected the Mary Washington College campus, as exemplified by the rally that was held on Ball Circle on November 29.

What position should the United States take in this crisis? If you looked at the banners presented at the rally, anybody would feel that those sponsoring the rally were calling for military action: such statements as "Liberty or War" surely do not allow much room for mediation. Of course, it is important to note that not all speakers advocated military action and, in several instances, condemned it.

It was clear, however, that there was an overwhelming negative attitude toward Iran at the rally—the burning of what was supposedly the Iranian flag (and turned out to be the Italian flag) and the reception this received was a good indication of how people felt on this topic.

Flag burning, no matter for what country, is not the solution to the crisis. How can anyone justify burning another country's flag? It cannot be

justified, and so this must have been done solely as a symbolic gesture. What was it to symbolize, then? No one can really fully answer this question, not even those who lit the "Iranian" flag.

One thing is certain, though, and this is that the burning of the flag—or any flag—can only cause feeling of hostility in those people who most respect that flag. Clearly, when Iranian students burn American flags most Americans experience a sense of anger. This anger is also felt by Iranians who see their flag being burned. This anger could lead to war.

Two other editorials by staff members of The Bulletin present two different views of how the crisis should be handled. One stresses that no military action should be initiated by the United States of America no matter what happens, and the other suggests that a deadline for the safe release of the 50 hostages be set, and if that deadline is not kept, military action should be taken by the U.S.

There is a third view of how the situation should be handled, though: no military action should be employed unless the United States has clear proof that a hostage has been killed by an Iranian captor. Before this is done, though, the United States should inform all recognized nations of its intentions should a hostage be killed, and this policy should be particularly stressed in

Iran. Until this becomes necessary, all diplomatic channels should be kept open, with the hope that a peaceful solution will be found.

This new policy would not relieve the threat of bloodshed, but it should minimize it. By accepting this policy, though, the United States would be making a firm stand on the issue of force in Iran, but would also allow talks to continue with that country.

During this time it is important that the U.S. be unified about what should be done. The fact that there is no solid decision at the present time about what should be done shows instability on the part of the United States. If a hostage is murdered in that country by an Iranian militant, and no action is taken by the U.S., this will make America seem even more unstable, and may even invite more hostage situations to take place around the world.

A deadline for release is not the answer either, for it may involve the U.S. in a war before all diplomatic channels have been fully utilized.

What should the United States do, then? The U.S. should adopt a policy that would allow for the maximum amount of negotiation with Iran, but, should an American hostage be harmed, the U.S. should make it clear that it will then result to force in an effort to free the remaining hostages.

Cynthia Nash

Viewpoint

Exams Could Be Worse

By DAN HUDSON

Exams once again loom in the near future and as usual the entire campus is beginning the semi-annual cram session. While exams at MWC are long (three hours) and important (30-40 percent of the final grade), we can be thankful that certain examination practices present at other schools do not exist here.

Historically, exams were given only at the conclusion of a student's career to determine his or her overall ability, much like our GRE's, LSAT's, etc. This system still prevails in some more traditionally-minded foreign nations, but modern education has developed our system of periodic tests and the mysterious exam, in its deemphasized form. Examination practices vary widely in the colleges and

universities of today, but MWC uses a traditional, relatively uncomplicated schedule, spreading sixteen exam sections over six days, while some schools condense them into as few as two days. Even today, many schools, and some instructors here, base the entire semester grade on the final or on one paper. Be thankful this is the exception rather than the rule.

Students here are allowed to take a final during any one of an instructor's examination periods, enabling them to spread their studies over the entire six days, while most larger universities, exam schedules are adhered to almost without exception, sometimes forcing students to take three or four exams on the same day.

We often complain about the quantity of material and the length of finals, since we have such a short (two day) reading period in which to prepare for them. At many colleges, especially those of Ivy League caliber, exams are delayed until after Christmas break, with a two weeks reading period upon return before the exams are actually administered. Instructors heap on added readings, assignments and papers, which must be completed during the break and reading days, but are usually forgotten along with a great deal of the rest of the semesters' studies during this five week long interium.

Certainly, exams remain as the most dreaded facet of college life everywhere, but MWC's have a comparatively milder sting. Of course, you probably won't believe that they're not important during the week of December 8-15.

Study Rooms

During exam week, where can you go to study when the library closes?

From December 7 through December 14 you can go to Chandler or Lounge A in A.C.L. Chandler will be open until 2 a.m. Lounge A will be open all night long. Students are asked to follow these rules when using the room:

1. Lounge A will be open for study purposes from 11:00 p.m. until 6:00 a.m. beginning December 7 and ending December 15.

2. Mary Washington College students only will be permitted use of the room.

3. Students may enter the room only from the terrace door. Students are to have access to Lounge A only. Ann Carter Lee Hall is not open during these hours. Restrooms are located

across from the College Police Office on the lower level.

4. In the guest book provided, sign in name and time of entrance and departure.

5. Snack food and non-alcoholic drink is allowed in the study room, but students are to remember to leave the room as clean as they found it.

6. Students are reminded to be "security" conscious when using the facility. Use the room when accompanied by another student, tell someone when you leave and when you expect to return, etc. It is suggested also that students notify the College Police upon their arrival.

7. Students are reminded to carry their identification cards with them for keying in purposes and as proof of permission to use the room.

Rape Program Sponsored by FARIS

By DIANA WOLOTKIEWICZ

"At all times be aware of where you are and who you are with." This was the advice given by police in the film "Rape: A Preventive Inquiry," shown last Tuesday evening at 7 p.m. in the Ballroom as part of a program on rape.

The forum was monitored by a panel of speakers from FARIS, the Fredericksburg Area Rape Information Service, introduced by Nona Wegner. FARIS has a two-fold purpose: to provide information on rape to the public and to work with the crisis center in the area of rape counseling.

The informal program began with a viewing of "Rape: A Preventive Inquiry," in which actual rape victims, investigative police, and convicted rapists spoke about this crime of violence. An important point of the film was that rape is a crime of violence, not sex. As one of the four convicts, who collectively committed 120 rapes, stressed, "She was an object at that point in time, not a human being. It wouldn't have mattered if it were a woman or a used car."

Rally from page one

further jeopardize the lives of the people incarcerated in Iran," she said.

Assistant Dean of Students Nona Wegner also spoke at the rally, representing herself. "It's a nice surprise seeing you all concerned," she told the crowd. "This is a very mature thing any of us can do to show our support." She said that the act of seizing diplomatic personnel shows "lawlessness," and urged that the rest of the world "subscribe to the same policies of international law."

America: Sleeping Giant

Freeman then spoke, starting his speech by saying, "I feel patriotic today. I hope you do, also." The crowd responded with cheers and clapping.

"The Ayatollah is a narrow-minded fanatic who will topple under his own weight," Freeman charged. He also said he did not blame the Iranian people for their feelings against the U.S.

Victims, ranging in age and race, spoke about their traumas in an effort to enlighten other women about the crime of rape. Because of the various circumstances surrounding the rapes, it was brought out that anyone anywhere can be the target of a rapist. A victim of an acquaintance rape says she now is extremely careful in all her contacts with people; no longer does she assume that all people have good within them. A young girl picked up hitchhiking and raped while a knife was held at her throat says she will never hitchhike again; "It's just not worth it." Two convicts advised that by not hitchhiking the chance of rape occurring would be cut down, and freely admitted they would not have attacked so often if the women weren't out hitchhiking.

The police in the film stressed the importance of the victim remaining calm when faced with a potential rape. It is better to become a sex crime detail than a homicide crime detail. Reporting a rape to the police was also urged, on the appeal that you should feel responsible enough to pre-

vent that rapist from attacking another person like he did you.

Following the film the FARIS panel presented information to the audience and elicited responses and discussion. Karen Johnson dispelled the myths about rape, rapists and victims. Diana Wolotkiewicz presented safety tips that can be employed to take away the opportunity for a rape to occur. Pam Skeens discussed the two basic reactions to rape situations, the "scream" and the "no scream" theories. Mary Paulette went over what to do if sexually assaulted, explaining the role of the police and the medical exam, the latter employing a PERK (Physical Evidence Recovery Kit) kit. Karen Johnson closed the program with a discussion of the present rape law in Virginia and the proposed changes, sparking questions and comments from the audience on the legal and medical sections of the program.

The discussion section of the evening's program was videotaped for AVC-TV, and will be aired during exam week. Consult the Bulletin or program board in Chandler for exact dates and times.

Student Sameena Ahmed, originally from Pakistan, explained that in the Moslem religion, the Koran, its sacred text, says that one must show sympathy for people, especially one's enemy. Although Khomeini has not done this, Ahmed asked that there be a peaceful end to the situation.

The final speaker, Mike Sharman, asked that Americans not be prejudiced against Iranian students here in the U.S. "They wonder where is the justice they came for," he said. He also said that the Iranians here have a right to their political beliefs, and asked that America not begin a "bigoted, blind campaign of hate."

The crowd which gathered to show support included both students and members of the community. Many of those from the community came on their lunch hours; most had heard about the rally over the radio.

"They ought to take Khomeini out and do something with him," one man said. "I think he's nuts."

"We should do anything we can to get the hostages released," said another man. "I'm glad to see the College is getting involved in it." He also said he thought that the Carter Administration is doing a good job; most of those asked, students included, agreed.

Those questioned did not always agree about whether Iranian students should be allowed to demonstrate against the U.S. in this country. Many felt, as AURA does, that the Iranians here have the right to speak out. "It's the basic right in our government," Beales explained.

"Iranian students who demonstrate should be deported," one man asserted. "They are guests in this country and should behave that way."

After the rally, which lasted about 45 minutes, Beales said he felt it had been successful. Many people came to him with congratulations. One man, in his early sixties, shook Beales' hand and said, "As you can see I'm not a college student, but I really appreciate what you've done."

Beales said that AURA will decide now what to do next. "It depends on what Khomeini does in the next couple of weeks."

Hart argued afterwards that such a blockade would deprive Western Europe and Japan of oil, crippling them. "Japan could fall in 30 days (if that happened). That would mean serious ramifications for the free world," he explained.

Hart also said that the blockade would be "an act of war, nothing more, nothing less."

"Perhaps we might go to war, but by God, let's hope we don't have to," he said. Hart warned that "if we don't watch ourselves we will step into one. I'm not talking about just 49 lives, I'm talking about hundreds, perhaps thou-

sands of lives. I'm talking about you and me."

After the rally that afternoon it was reported that there are now 50 hostages.

Hart suggested some alternatives to a blockade, including using the United Nations, cutting off food exports, or using small air strikes by the U.S. in Iran. He also said that the Iranian people "have legitimate gripes against the former shah."

photo by Houston Kempton

George Washington, put in an appearance at Thursday's rally, in his "Freedom Machine." Washington made no comment on the rally, which was held in support of the American hostages in Iran.



photo by Houston Kempton

George Washington, put in an appearance at Thursday's rally, in his "Freedom Machine." Washington made no comment on the rally, which was held in support of the American hostages in Iran.

Iran

means. Almost every country in the world has supported our position in the Iranian crisis—and as long as we remain in the right, why should they not lend us support? Enough criticism has already been given the

United States for previous military interventions—Korea, Vietnam. Why can we not learn from history and begin to look for non-military solutions to our problems?

Betsy Rohaly

The Lingerie Shop

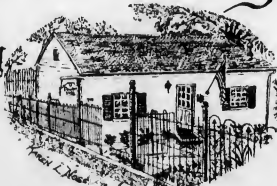
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photo by Houston Kempton

Bill Abba (14) dribbles downcourt during Saturday's game against Eastern Nazarene College. Abba scored 7 points, but the Tide lost 97-84.

Frisbee Club Plans Tournament

By DAN HUDSON
Mary Washington College's Frisbee Club, comprised of students, ex-students, and various other persons from the community, met last Wednesday in Lounge A, ACL. Frisbee enthusiast Eric Wooten chaired the informal meeting, with the ban of disc golf and the 1980 Virginia State Frisbee Disc tournament the two major topics of discussion.

The meeting began with ten to fifteen members huddled around a campus map, tracing the beloved "old" course, one of the best known in the nation. They discussed possible new ideas that would prove both challenging and acceptable in the wake of this summer's ban on all disc golf. It appears the administration may be ready to approve a new course if it clears the major congested areas of the campus.

Wooten formed a committee to design an acceptable course. Appointed to the committee were Wooten, Eric Wooten, Shannon Elder, Hugh Lowry, and Carol Alstatt.



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Tide Drops to 0-4

MWC Falls 97-84

By JOHN M. COSKI
Taking advantage of a rash of fouls, lack of offensive rebounding and generally sloppy play, Eastern Nazarene College of Quincy, Massachusetts broke open the MWC men's home opener last Saturday, defeating the Blue Tide, 97-84.

Leading most of the game, ENC's margin disappeared mid-way through the second half when MWC's sophomore guard Tim Money connected on 12 consecutive points. The rally, though, was short-lived.

Money led the home team with a total of 27 points, followed by Barney Reilly with 18 and Robert Watts with 12. Watts scored 10 of those points in the first half and, combined with the similar play of Ron Synan, kept MWC close with his physical presence.

Money, Reilly and Watts have proven the outstanding players through the first four games of the season.

ENC's short guard, Mark Carr, played an aggressive game, especially in the early and late stages, finishing with a game high 29 points. ENC's breakout offense late in the game was provided by 6'5" Glenn Bryan of Annandale who finished with 21 points and 9 rebounds.

His team down 47-39 at halftime, head coach Tom Davies commented to one of the referees, this is one WILD game, and indeed it was. The first half saw a veritable season's worth of deflected shots and passes and ensuing scrambles. An effective press frequently implemented by ENC added to the intensity and successfully stifled the MWC attack.

MWC freshman guard Bill Abba had the misfortune to be victimized by much of the loose ball follies, but also took advantage of it with several key steals. The ENC lead hovered around the six to eight point margin most of the first half.

The second half calmed down somewhat, and for the middle ten minutes, was an exciting, admirably-played

basketball game. A momentary two-point MWC lead was lost, then regained, only to be lost for good in a deluge by Glenn Bryan.

Money's 12 point spree was accompanied (not coincidentally) by a string of defensive rebounds by Pat Pekinpaugh and Robert Watts.

Offensive rebounds, though, were still not to be found and when Reilly and Money cooled down and Money fouled out with three minutes left, the MWC attack deteriorated. The final minutes resembled the comic-opera first half.



The last games of fall. MWC faced a team from Waldorf, Maryland, in a pick-up game last Saturday.

Brief signs of a resurgence led by the outside shooting of John Oliver and the drives of Marcus Mickle, fizzled out as the team finally collapsed.

Remarkably, the stands in Goolrick Gym were filled largely with ENC fans and alumni, making it difficult to remember that they were not the home team.

ENC's season record became 2-2 with the victory; they were 22-10 in the last campaign and won the NCAA Division III district and regional titles.

Although the start is painfully reminiscent of last year's 1-25 fiasco, the men's team problem at this stage seem to stem from an overabundance of individual talent that can't find consistency in any single combination.

For this reason, the team's exhausting season schedule could work as an asset.



photo by Felicia Mazur

R.A. to Sponsor Winter Sports

By SUSAN DISHMAN
The Recreation Association sponsored intramurals in flag football and soccer last fall. Sign-up sheets were posted in all the dorms and houses. Intramurals started the week after break, but the weather did not cooperate. Mother Nature sent cold weather and rain. The rain cancelled some games, but when it was not raining, the Recreation Association's faithful soccer and flag football chairmen were there. Randy Harmatz, R.A. Soccer Chairman, reported a good turnout for the first soccer game, but participants were not to be found after that. Flag football also began soon after soccer. Sandy Francisco and Suzy deMomber worked hard to set up games twice a week and get the field ready for play. Only a few people showed up, so announcements were made in the dorms in an effort to remind students of the intramurals for that day. Still no one showed up on Monday and Wednesday afternoons to play flag football or Tuesday, Thursday afternoons to play soccer so the intramurals were cancelled.

The purpose of the Recreation Association is to provide recreational activities such as intramurals for the

Mary Washington College. Basketball, ping pong, and racquetball intramurals are being planned now. They are to begin in the middle of January. Many students have expressed an interest in basketball, especially Framar. They plan to be the team to beat. There will be separate teams in basketball for men and women. Sign-up sheets will be posted in the parlors of dorms and in the houses after students return from Christmas vaca-

tion. Sign-up sheets for ping pong and racquetball will also be posted at that time. Anyone who would like to play even one game should sign up so the chairmen for these sports can schedule games and contact the participants. Persons who sign up for racquetball and ping pong will be listed on ranking ladders in Goolrick on the bulletin board outside of the gym. Participants in these two sports will challenge each other and winners will

move up in ranking on the ladder. Other intramurals and activities such as ski trips will be planned according to interest. If you are interested in starting new intramurals or are interested in other activities, contact the R.A. representative in your dorm or house. The R.A. needs you and your participation.

Recreation Association Officers and Representatives

- | | | | |
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Classifieds

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Evening, weekend, and night substitutes needed in group home for mentally retarded adults. Call Bruce Hoover at 703/825-4343. Culpeper.

E.—of classifieds are for inside jokes, then what does that make Aubade?

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J: Would you like to start completely over to make it work?

To J.M.: Thanks a lot. You really have a way of making a person feel good.

Laurie, where the hell's the Shadwell exit?

Diane, is Lob's lopsided?

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The End of a Decade

Changes Mark Seventies

By GARY P. WEBB

An era of "looking out for number one," the 1970's have been known as the "Me Decade." Now that we are leaving the seventies for the eighties, it is time for some reflections on the "Me Decade."

When the decade opened, America was torn by war abroad and protests at home. President Richard M. Nixon had promised to "bring us together again," but the American people seemed to have split into many polarized factions. Students, blacks, and women all sought changes in the existing social order. Peaceful protests, the watchword of the early 1960's, had given way in many instances to more violent expression, and groups like the Students For A Democratic Society, the Black Panthers, and the Weathermen occasionally committed acts of violence. Many Americans were concerned about the U.S.'s continuing involvement in Vietnam; an involvement that would eventually cost 50,000 American lives. The response of some American conservatives to the "New Left" was that of violence as well. "Hardhats" marched against anti-war protesters in New York, and National Guardsmen shot and killed four students during an anti-war protest at Ohio's Kent State University. Several students at Mississippi's black Jackson State University were killed by state police during another protest, threatening to drag that state's tragic history of racial violence into the 1970's. Americans were divided.

A tremendous wave of apathy swept America at mid-decade, however. The Watergate scandal, in which high officials in the Nixon Administration were accused of illegal surveillance activities, taking bribes, and participating in a massive cover-up, shook the nation's faith in its government. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned in the fall of 1972, and on August 9, 1974, Richard Milhous Nixon became the first man to resign the American Presidency. America seemed to fall behind in foreign affairs as well. The long involvement in the Vietnam War ended in January, 1973, and the U.S.-supported Saigon government fell to the Communists barely two years later. The Arab nations of the Middle East threatened to cut off the United States' major oil supplies, and the decade neared its end with 50 Americans being held hostage by militant students in Iran. To

many, America seemed to have fallen from its position as world leader. America in 1979 is a very different nation from the America of 1970. The seventies have been a decade of reaction to the leftward movement of the 1960's. Severe economic problems have led many Americans to question the value of traditional New Deal economics, with its emphasis on government control of the economy, and to turn to tax-slashing, budget-balancing, "New Conservatives" for leadership. Most of all, however, Americans began to search for themselves, and "look out for number one," even at the cost of commitment to others.

To some, the gains of the sixties seem to have been wiped out by the reaction and apathy of the seventies. Following the election of Richard Nixon in 1968, the social programs of the Johnson Administration, "the Great Society," were slowed down or disbanded altogether. Education, food and housing assistance, and public transportation seem to have lacked emphasis in the seventies. The Civil Rights gains of the recent past seem to be threatened by reaction as well. Resistance to affirmative action programs and "reverse discrimination" cases indicate that the battle for equality is not over. The recent flurry of Ku Klux Klan activity is also cause for concern. The traditional pattern of racial strife seems to be continuing; when economic problems are at their worst, frustrated lower and lower middle class whites take out their frustrations on the most convenient minority group, (blacks in the South and in northern cities, Mexican-Americans in the Southwest) blaming them for the economic failure. Recently, Vietnamese fishermen on the Texas coast were victims of Klan violence; the recent immigrants were taking jobs from "Americans," the Klan asserted.

The energy crisis, brought on by increased world demand for energy, as well as the greed of "Big Oil," may well change our lives forever. If so, that change began in the seventies. The gas lines of 1974 were brought back this past summer. Part of the new individualism may be the search for fuel; everyone cries "Me first" when energy is being distributed.

A positive aspect of the seventies has been a genuine soul-searching by many Americans. Values have changed. Some traditional values have been wiped out by change, but others seem to have survived, stronger than ever. Changing stand-

ards regarding sex, drugs, and religion have caused a great deal of tension in America, but the history of this country is one of constant change, and more importantly, successful adaptation to a changing world.

By CHERYL J. FETTERMAN

The past decade in the United States of America has shown us a wide spectrum of varying events. From the unfortunate and unforgettable Watergate scandal to the flooding

of the Mississippi Valley we have been tested in our strength as a nation. Many of the memorable events of the seventies were hard to see through as many were blessings that helped us keep our faith strong.

One of the largest in scale and most noted events of the past ten years has been the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, referred to as SALT, between the United States and the USSR. By 1970 SALT talks were already in progress and reopened for the year in April in Vienna. On July 9, 1970 U.S. Defense Secretary Laird said that the USSR had been continuing to display intercontinental ballistic missiles since the start of the SALT talks. Making no further accomplishment, the SALT talks adjourned in August, to resume in November in Helsinki, Finland. The SALT talk continued on in periodic sessions until May 20, 1970 when the US and USSR announced that they had come to an agreement. They would now seek a treaty limiting offensive as well as defensive weapons. On August 31, 1970 the US Senate approved the US-USSR treaty limiting antiballistic missile sites (ABM). Then, on November 21, 1970 the SALT II opened in Geneva. Finally on June 22, 1971 President Nixon and USSR Communist Party General Secretary Brezhnev signed an agreement aimed at avoiding confrontations that could lead to nuclear war. By October 15, 1971 the US State Department had confirmed that an airlift of arms to Israel was underway to balance the "massive" shipments to Egypt and Syria that it said were being made by the USSR. Then, later in 1971 after the US had drawn up plans for limiting arms, Leonid I. Brezhnev reflected that he was deferring production of the controversial neutron bomb until circumstances warranted an "ultimate decision." The SALT talks have been a good agent to clearer communications between the U.S. and USSR and could possibly have been the factor keeping the earth in one piece rather than a thousand pieces.

Other than Watergate and the SALT talks on other major event spread into and through the seventies. That event was the Vietnam War. By 1970 the President had already announced the withdrawal of 150,000 more U.S. troops from South Vietnam by spring 1971. Then, right when the signing was beginning to look favorable an unarmed U.S. plane was shot down

over North Vietnam on November 1, 1970. The entire Vietnam war was dotted with attempts for compromise as the Paris Peace Talks. By April 2, 1971 the death toll in combat in Vietnam was reported to have passed 400,000 men. And, then on January 1972 President Nixon announced that 70,000 more U.S. troops would be withdrawn from Vietnam within three months. Also during the months and years of the war Presidential Advisor Henry Kissinger attended many peace talks with delegates from North Vietnam. After many attempts completely leave Vietnam, the U.S. troops always ended up back in the middle helping out. Finally, on June 23, 1973 President Nixon announced that presidential advisor Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiator Tho had initiated an agreement earlier that day in Paris to end the Vietnam war. Then on February 12, 1973 the first group of U.S. prisoners of war to be freed by North Vietnam was flown from Hanoi to Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. This action for the most part signaled the end of the United States trouble in Vietnam.

The Pentagon Papers incident of the early 1970's made a definite mark on our country but unfortunately could not alone bring an end to the Vietnam war. On June 31, 1971, the New York Times began publishing series of articles taken from secret documents. These documents were entitled "History of U.S. Decision Making Process on Vietnam Policy." The articles made it evident to the people of the United States that in the past, and possibly at that time, military and political decisions had been made without any public knowledge. On June 15, 1971 the Times was restrained from any further publication because of the major breach of security that had been committed. This was the first direct act of political censorship to occur since the founding of the nation. Also, temporary restraints were placed on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Boston Globe leaving the Washington Post which was not immediately restrained from printing. Even though the opinions of the Supreme Court judges were generally different in text the decision against the government was an obvious one. One opinion stated that "A system of prior restraints of expression comes to this court wearing a heavy presumption against its constitutional validity."

Mary Washington Sees Change

By JACKIE CONCIATORE

With the beginning of the '80's comes the end of yet another decade at Mary Washington. Much has transpired during the "tumultuous 70's" and MWC did not escape the clutches of reform.

During the end of the sixties, Mary Washington's administration took a liberal plunge and changed MWC's dress code—girls could wear slacks now! This was followed by a freshman revolt against the tradition of beanie-wearing. (In the "old days," freshmen had to wear little striped beanies on campus). It was, obviously, a successful revolt. In 1969 MWC abolished the buddy system, which held each girl responsible for letting her "buddy" in the dorm after closing hours.

In 1970 MWC saw a huge change. News headlines flashed—"MWC male enrollment hit 12." By the end of the year, twenty men were student body members.

Student sympathy and concern about Viet Nam was strong on campus. Students angrily rallied and marched in protest of the war and the subsequent Kent State killings. The student body "staged an exodus" to Washington, D.C. where they joined forces with others in protest. A letter of apology to Mrs. Nixon displayed the student's regret that her planned visit to the college had to be cancelled "because of the uproar."

In the '71-'72 semester eight more men were added to the campus scene; and Mary Washington officially separated from The University of Virginia.

In 1974 Prince Woodard replaced Grellet C. Simpson as the fifth to hold the office of college president.

1975 saw the first full-time co-educational dorm established (Willard Hall)—despite many angry parents and alumnae.

1976 proved the cliché that some things never change. The Pool room was on its way to renovation, and Seabcock cuisine was of major concern—so much so that a dining hall committee was established. (familiar?) The campus charter of NORML was formed this year also.

In 1978 WMWC was born, a long-awaited success of which students were proud.

The "big" drug bust took place last year—five students were arrested and four suspended for possession of marijuana and/or paraphernalia. MWC put its first male SA president in office last year also—by the way, male enrollment has reached almost 200.

The wheels are still turning—the renovations of Willard, Monroe and the pool room, a quiet but impressive rally about the Iranian situation, the large increase in the number of day students—all show that MWC is still in for surprises. We have come a long way, but who knows how much farther we'll go.

She has the nerve
Because of her I lost you
I have lost you!
With her ways you were driven raw
You had to rid yourself of life, even though you cared so much
2:00 A.M. and all alone with a gun
Because of her I knelt in a church on the cold, hard tile and stared at the candles I had lit
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Diana A. Wolotkiewicz

Wanted: Female roommate to share apartment in an old house. Conveniently located near campus. If you are interested in living off campus, call 371-4503.

Goodbye to the '70's

By LAURIE SHELOR

It's almost time to say goodbye to the 70's, described by many as the selfish 70's, the Me decade. In spite of all the criticism received, the 1970's have been interesting and for most of us, highly enlightening. We have the 70's to thank for disco, velvet tops, Secretariat, Jimmy, Rosalyn, and little Amy, Laverne and Shirley, designer jeans, Nicolette Larson, Three Mile Island, Devo, Jim Jones' departure, "The Godfather," M*A*S*H, Farrah, . . .

Stop and think what you were doing ten years ago. You were probably small enough to sit on your mother's lap, use a chair to climb up on the counter, and Christmas morning excited you more than Fall Formal ever could. You had a pixie/crew cut, braces, glasses, freckles, skinned

knees and the best dog on the block. You began to notice boys/girls, shave your legs/upper lip, wear perfume/legshave. You enjoyed pre-football game activities. Things were "gross" or "childish." You abhorred your younger siblings, your parents didn't understand, and your teachers were boring. You knew every lyric to every popular song, smoked because it was the thing to do, sighed around the house, and began to wonder if there was life after high school. You lived at the pool, and dinners with the family were strained, as were cufes. Postgrad summer was too short and you found yourself considering the community college in your hometown. College was frightening but appealing, and aha! Caught you daydreaming! Well, wake up. Get to it. Hit those books—exams start in 6 days. Good luck.

Diana A. Wolotkiewicz



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Atalay Speaks on Energy Sources

By CYNTHIA NASH

Speaking last Wednesday night on the availability of energy now and in the future was Dr. Bulent Atalay of the Physics Department.

The discussion, which was sponsored by the Ecology Club, was designed to make the community aware of energy sources available in the future and the need for finding new sources of energy today.

Atalay began his discussion by explaining that Earth is a spaceship formed from the sun, and it has all its supplies for maintaining life on it. However, he pointed out, these supplies are running out. Atalay stated that the Earth is isolated in the universe, explaining that the closest star is 4.3 light years away and that the universe is constantly expanding.

Because Earth is so isolated in the universe, Atalay said that for the next 100 to 1,000 years people will have to live with their own resources. Petroleum oil will not last that long, he said. Production will reach its peak at about 1990, and then production will drop off until about 2060 when it will virtually cease.

Coal production will last longer, though, said Atalay. Its peak production will be about 2200, and it will last until about 2800. Atalay mentioned that, whereas the midwest is the primary source of oil, the U.S. is the primary source of coal.



photo by Houston Kempton
Dr. Bulent Atalay

Although coal may be the immediate solution to the problem of energy, Atalay pointed out some of the problems with it: coal mining causes strip mining, and coal itself has a high sulfur content, releases radioactive wastes, and leads to atmospheric pollution.

Another solution to the energy problem that Atalay brought up was the use of nuclear power. At the present, he commented, fission energy is being employed in most nuclear plants. Although it is not the safest, Atalay stated that it is safer than other energy alternatives.

Atalay then noted that a better long-term energy source that could possibly be employed as soon as the year

2000 is fusion energy, which can yield five to six times more energy than fission sources. Additionally, fusion energy does not release any radioactive wastes.

Finally, Atalay mentioned another source of energy that may be employed in the future. This would call for the production of antimatter, or matter that is the opposite of matter found in our galaxy (antiprotons, positrons, and antineutrons would be employed instead of protons, electrons, and neutrons, respectively). Antiprotons can now be confined in magnetic fields.

After the discussion, the audience was given a chance to ask Atalay questions concerning energy.

Gypsy a Success

By BETSY ROHALY

A sparkling, raunchy and entertaining production of the musical Gypsy graced the stage of Klein Theater on November 28-30, and December 1 and 2.

Directed by Drama Department chairman Roger Kenyon and choreographed by student Susie Noona, the show featured Tricia Ham in the title role of Gypsy Rose Lee/Louise, Ruth De Armit as Rose, Gypsy's mother, Randy Moomaw as Herbie and Nan Taylor as June.

The small pit orchestra did an impressive job with Jule Styne's score, and the cast did equally well with Stephen Sondheim's lyrics. The vast array of talents displayed—singing, dancing and acting—by Mary Washington students was a great pleasure to observe.

The children from the community, especially Alana Holland as Baby June, and Kara Orsulak, as Baby Louise were both delightful and talented. All the children—from the newboys to the balloon girl, displayed charm and verve.

Gypsy based upon the early life of the famous strip-tease artist, Gypsy Rose Lee, is a classic musical, performed by many student theater groups, both high school and college level. As it is so well-known, it is very important that each production have its twists and variations. Kevin's production, in an old tacky vaudeville style added a dimension of reality that is often missing in the show.

Ham as Gypsy/Louise, did an excellent portrayal, slowly building up spunk as the shy, quiet Louise transforms into the brazen Gypsy. De Armit, as Gypsy's mother, Rose, filled her role well, and with a strong voice, although on the night this reviewer saw the show (Friday) her finale "Rose's Turn" did not seem to reach the emotional crescendo that makes the con Rose, was portrayed in a remarkably animated fashion by Moomaw.

Taylor, as June, and Seth Schragar, as Tulsa were both exceptionally noteworthy in their roles. Schragar's rendition of "All I Need is a Girl" was delightful and fun. Taylor, too, was excellent in a part that often gets overlooked by the audience, as June does not appear in the second act.

The seediness of burlesque came through in the second act, especially with the appearance of the three strippers: Kirsten Bergland as Tessie, Anne Knight as Mameppa and Elizabeth Brown as Electra. Their number "You Gotta Get A Gimmick" was a clear advantage favorite.

All in all, Gypsy was a great show—it had its weak spots, as everything will—and the audience obviously enjoyed it. Tickets were sold out by Thursday for all five nights, and even with no-shows, there were no empty seats. Perhaps that is an indication of the success of the show.



photo by Houston Kempton
Susie Noona entertained the audience as the placard girl in Gypsy last week. Noona also choreographed the show.

What Is An Aubade?

By PAM TROUTMAN

I've had so many people ask me that question in the four years I have been here at MWC, I just had to write about it. Besides, this way I can kill two birds with one stone.

According to Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, aubade (pronounced o'bud) is a French word meaning "A piece of music to be played or sung at dawn; hence, a morning serenade or concert."

It also happens to be the name of MWC's art and literary magazine. And I, as this year's editor-in-chief, am compelled to tell you about it. We're more than what you at first think about us. You don't have to be an art or English major to be interested in submitting to this magazine. As our title suggests, we've got our eyes open for good music and lyrics. The last three years we featured several maps done in the cartography class. And I know I've read good stories and poems by non-English majors. I'll even make a bet that with a little cleaning up, some of those doodles and caricatures in your notebooks could enhance Aubade's pages.

The point I'm trying to get across is that Aubade isn't just for art and literary majors, it's for the whole campus to contribute to and make worth looking at. So we really would like you to submit your works to us—and by

"we" I mean the staff of Aubade. Here are just some of the names: In Mason—Betsy Hanna, Helen Symes, Kim McCall, and Michele Thomas. In Randolph—Lisa Dittich, Cater Still, Liz Walker, and Janice Matsura. In Madison is Jim Therry. In Bushnell is Mark Madigan. In Marshall is Lee Ann McDonnell. In Jefferson—Stephanie Lehman and Tammy Macaw. In Westmoreland is Tracy McCorm. In Virginia is Susan Flournoy. In Ball—Victoria Matthews and Anita Menter. And in Russell are Sky Switzer and Cindy Field. These aren't all of the staff members but I hope I've covered most every dorm. If there are any questions you can call Pam Troutman in Marshall at ext. 469.

Just two more things: first, Aubade is sponsoring a Photo Contest and the winning photo will appear on the cover of this year's magazine. Secondly, the deadline for submissions is January 23, 1980 and all photos, maps, music, art, and literary works can be placed in Aubade's box in Chandler 26 or turned into any staff member.

Anyone interested in forming a carpool to Washington D.C. for next semester please contact Lisa at ext. 219 or 449 or Ford at x523.

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First Freshman Class Meeting Held

By JACKIE CONCIATORE

The freshman class held its first class meeting on Monday, November 26, in the Anne Carter Lee ballroom.

The meeting, chaired by Class of '83 president Kelly Culppepper, was not well-attended. Subsequently it was decided, before the meeting started, that the second meeting would be more widely publicized. Speakers were: Culppepper, and Karen Kendig, freshman vice-president; Ruth Fugate, freshman secretary/treasurer; Lorri Howe, freshman publicity chairman; and Dean Suzanne Gordon, Dean of Student Affairs.

Gordon spoke about some of her projects in effect thus far. She commented on the Task Force of 100, the

Advisory Board, and the Safety Committee. Gordon mentioned that students would be seeing more of her around campus in the upcoming semester. She urged students to take advantage of her open door policy and visit her in her office, located in George Washington Hall, Room 309.

Culppepper then discussed upcoming student activities. The freshman class is sponsoring a keg party, "4 Wild and Crazy Hours," on December 6. Anyone interested in helping at the party can call Culppepper at extension 463. The Spring Formal is also the responsibility of the freshman class. Committees for the dance will be formed after Christmas break.

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Lisa Dittich

photo by Houston Kempton



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Draft Program Presented by NOW

By ERIN DEVINE

The Fredericksburg chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW) presented "ERA Women and the Draft," on Wednesday, November 28 in Ann Carter Lee Hall.

The main speaker was Katherine East, a member of the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund Board who has held many key staff positions in government, since Kennedy's administration and is a noted authority on many crucial women's rights issues such as wife abuse, maternity leave and sex discrimination. Other speakers were Lieutenant Colonel Pat Pateman, a retired female officer in the United States Air Force and Colonel George M. Van Sant, a retired officer of the United States Marine Corps Reserve (and also Chairman of MWC's Philosophy department.)

East commenced the program by stating that in regard to the draft "... Equal rights entail equal responsibility ... if women are exempt from the draft, women would not feel they have equal rights and men would not feel they have equal rights." According to Congressman Martha Griffiths, an advocate of equal rights, it is not fair to exempt fifty percent of the population from military service because they are female. Along with the obvious drawbacks of compulsory military service, there are opportunities for advanced and military benefits such as the new obsolete GI Bill which enabled so many young men to enroll in college and graduate school (many prestigious institutions, at that) on government grants; as a result of the GI Bill, college applicants outnumbered available spaces, men were given preference and quotas were established for women currently out-numbering men in college for the first time in American history.

Additional benefits of women in military service are, according to Van Sant, that the men who have served under women respect them and become more aware of their capabilities—they are more efficient, more intelligent, and less belligerent less likely to go out and get drunk. The prestige which goes along with military advancement is also a benefit military retirement and security plans are also beneficial.

As it stands now, the military has the right to assign positions and if women become eligible of the draft, they may not be in any combat positions. In East's opinion, "Any halfway reasonable role of women in combat will be supported by the courts." Currently, Title X is, the only legal restraint on women in military service. The Army is the only branch of military service now which has no restriction of women in combat; the Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps all have restrictions.

There has long been discrimination in the military service. Van Sant cited the Marine Corps as an example; in recruiting, women are being discriminated against. On the qualification admissions test, women must pass the test on a twelfth grade level, while men are required only to pass on a ninth grade level. This leads to a gap in capabilities with the women academically and the men, obviously, physically superior. However, in most training programs, the physical requirements are met by both

sexes and both are capable of performing the necessary skills. Pateman points out that there were no physical tests of capability until women began entering the service; now there are stress tests for both men and women and are used to remove both men and women from service when needed. While Lyndon Baines Johnson was President, he signed into effect a law eliminating all previous restriction on female officers; hence, the opportunity for advancement was finally open to women as well as men. Pateman points out that in WWII, there were as many people killed in industry in the United States as there were killed in combat overseas; therefore, she asks, why should women be delegated to work at home at inadequate wages without the benefits men were receiving after serving their time in the service?

A vehement opponent of the ERA and the draft for women is, of course, Phyllis Shafley. Among her arguments are that women cannot fight as well as men. It would be a sign of

weakness ... Shafley also believes that it is all right for women to volunteer, but they should not be drafted. Her argument may be questioned. Does anyone have the right to say that it is all right for men and women to volunteer for military service, but that it is all right for men to be drafted and not women? In World War II, 90% of the servicemen were drafted, or were drafted and then enlisted. This leads one to the conclusion that "the only efficient way to handle 'personpower' during wartime is through a draft," according to Van Sant. East and Pateman both asserted the inevitability that women will be drafted in the next war regardless of whether the ERA is passed or not as a result of necessity—the birth rate is falling and there are fewer men. As an indicator, it was pointed out that nurses were almost drafted in World War II, but the war ended while it was still in its preliminary stages. East emphasized that the service will not put women into combat until sufficient research and experimentation has been done; it should be noted that this is currently underway.

Livingston Taylor

A Review

By LAURIE SHELOR

Banjo strings' anyone? Certainly one of the friendlier names to play at M.C., Livingston Taylor gave both a good performance and a good deal of his time. He went so far as to bestow his old banjo strings on two ecstatic playing for a less than capacity crowd in GW auditorium, Taylor performed a variety of music, ranging from love ballads, "I was very touched" declared one spectator, to banjo selections, including *Foggy Mountain Breakdown*, *That Good Ol' Mountain Dew*, and *Salty Dog*.

He performed his most popular tune, *I'll Be In Love With You*, to favorable applause from the audience. He featured a lighter tune, *I've Got My Pajamas On*:
Morn said go,
I said no
Dad said go
I said alright
And I've got my pajamas on

Both confident and witty, Taylor easily handled the few hecklers—"Led Zeppelin!" one listener re-

quested, "cute" he smirked. He sprinkled the evening with amusing anecdotes from his childhood, to the delight of the audience.

A Taylor mentioned that driving down this evening from DC, the Virginia countryside was "so mild" and he proceeded to give MWC the "mildest song" he knew.

He also played several selections, accompanying himself on the piano. An amusing story about his first love, led into his version of *You Send Me*. Also nice were his interpretations of *Dixie* and *Over the Rainbow*.

Following the concert, Taylor explained that his influence came from everything surrounding him. He maintained that portions of his music are taken from advertisements and other melodies, "I love to borrow."

To relax, Taylor enjoys classical music. He admires Earl Klugh, Kenny Loggins, Michael Jackson "for his smoothness" and Anne Murray "for her staying power." He explained that music is structured and studying is necessary, "anything without discipline is ..."

Announcements

ROOMMATES WANTED

Share an apartment with mentally retarded adults. FREE rent and/or utilities with private room in full size apartments. Excellent human services experience under professional direction. A few additional paid hours available. Excellent flexibility for college schedule. Call Bruce Hoover at 703/825-4345. Culpeper locations.

Residential Council is sponsoring a raffle. The prize is one semester's double room fee (\$520) paid. Tickets are available from all dorm presidents for \$1.00 for one, or \$4 for a book of five tickets.

Tina Howe's new comedy *THE ART OF DINKING*, presented by Joe Papp and The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, will have a five week engagement at the Eisenhower Theater at the Kennedy Center from December 20 to January 19, 1980.



Amy Hawk sits on Santa's lap, at the annual Christmas Bazaar, held in the Ballroom on Saturday, December 1.

photo by Houston Kemp

Distance can be destructive
To a person who craves affection
Loneliness is to be feared
By someone who loves to give warmth
Days spent dreaming
Are never to be remembered
Thoughts of how things could have been
Reflect the doubts of one's existence
Emotions emerge and disappear
Leaving a state of confusion as to
Where one really stands
A wandering mind should never
Have to be explained.

The Coup d'Etat Part VII

by GATHISKI

The student rebellion had passed its zenith and was beginning to fall prey to internal dissent. But still the siege wore on.

President Woodard's reluctance to allow word of the coup to filter beyond the gates of Mary Washington had given the students limitless time. Woodard's clever scheming to cover up the takeover and paralysis had been endless.

"Dear Mom and Dad" letters were sent to all the residents, parents explaining that they would be spending their Thanksgiving (and even Christmas and summer, if necessary) vacations with a friend in New Jersey. All day students were barred from campus for general rowdiness. James Monroe High School was contracted to fill all Blue Tide athletic dates ...

Yes, the door was slammed shut, but nothing the Administration could do could break the siege. It was time for a brilliant plan, it was time for a true hero ...

David W. DiRosario, Mary Washington College Security, stood before the full-length mirror, perfecting his disguise. It was his first attempt at undercover work and, as he gazed at the image of lovely femininity in the glass, he could just taste the promotion that would be his when he single-handedly undermined the student rebellion.

Re-adjusting his enlarged bust and crouching slightly to give his derrière its proper prominence, he stalked back and forth before the mirror, blowing kisses from side to side.

Patrick Everett, eat your heart out," he mumbled to himself.

Satisfied, he drifted from the men's room towards security headquarters.

Country Hearth Tavern

BAR-B-QUE

SPARERIBS

ALL YOU CAN EAT

Wednesday Thru Saturday

Includes french fries, hushpuppies and salad bar.

\$6.95 Per Person

6 until closing

Kids under 12 (Half Price)

Kids under 6 (Free) with parents

OUR DELI IS NOW OPEN FOR LUNCH

THRIFT INN

U.S. 17 at 95

"Can I help you—oh, it's you, Wayne," the chief looked back down to the business that occupied his attention.

"You could tell it was me, Chief?"

"Of course, Wayne, I know you."

The young officer's face dropped.

"But if you know me, everybody's gonna know me."

"Not true, Wayne. If I hadn't been your boss all these years, I never would have known it was you. Really, scout's honor. But ... but Wayne, cover those legs ... or have."

"OK," he grinned sheepishly. "But you think it'll work, right?"

"Of course, it'll work," grunted the pre-occupied chief.

"And ... and you'll have a backup unit right behind me waiting for the signal, right?"

"Of course, Wayne, we'll be right behind you." The Chief's eyes darted to the impatient faces of his fellow officers.

The young officer, unsure of himself, turned and left.

"What signal?" queried one officer in an exaggerated drawl.

"Who knows, just deal the next hand!"

Officer DiRosario stumbled into the night in his three-inch heels, and his pearl necklace flew into his face. Re-

gaining his composure, he made his way through the chilly night air towards his target—Seacobeck Hall.

The students' original stronghold had diminished in importance since the seizure of Custis and Chandler Halls. Reportedly, the sole occupants were frisbee players who pre-occupied themselves with the designing of an 18-hole course within Seacobeck's chambers.

On the dome room door was hung a shattered white frisbee with a spent slug lodged in its plastic rim. It was the bullet that had been aimed for Eric Wooten's heart and that had been the spark for the first riots so many weeks ago. Wooten had been saved by what could only be attributed to a miracle.

The undercover officer arrived at the door. "They've got to be really horny," he thought to himself. "A month in Seacobeck with nuthin' but frisbees!"

He knocked at the door. He distinctly heard the bustle of nervous activity within.

"State your business!" demanded a harsh voice.

"Treats from Custis," he responded in an admirable falsetto.

The door was rifled open and, before he could react, the officer was whisked inside.

"Where are the treats?" barked a scruffy-looking character with a red bandana. The officer rubbed the outside of his thighs. "Here, among other places."

"Where? I don't see a single disc!" "Frisbees?" the officer blew his cover, blurted out in his distinctive voice.

"Wayne? Wayne is that you?"

"Oh darnit, guys!" he moped, removing his wig, "how'd ya know?"

The motley crew laughed loudly.

By this time, the young officer had noticed the renovated dome room.

Chipped light posts, torn from their bases, were set in opposite corners, with entire table cloths tied around them. Dying shrubs littered the hall, giving the room a strange, pastoral appearance.

Noticing his widening eyes, one of the students pulled a weathered frisbee from his shoulder bag. "Front nine first, Wayne?"

"Got a 119?" Wayne quipped, stepping out of his heels.

Back at security, the appointed backup crew rose from their chairs.

"You don't think they've asked him or anything do you?" yelled an elderly gentleman, obviously worried.

"Nah, that's only down in Maryland."

The officers were off on their assigned task. Shortly thereafter, a came in on headquarters radio.

"Don't understand it, Chief, we're here in plenty of time, but there's a sign of him anywhere—and there ain't no signal!"

"Damn it, it's all your fault, Wayne!" muttered Chief Bishop.

TO BE CONTINUED

MOVIE CALENDAR
IN FREDERICKSBURG

24 Hr. Movie Info. 372-2944

VICTORIA THEATRE 371-1201 Even, 7:30

Ends Thurs. "Hot Stuff" (PG)

Starts Friday "The Fish That Saved Pittsburgh" (PG)

GREENERIER 1 & 2 Even.

Starts Friday 371-1202 7:30 and 9:15

1 Ends Thurs. "Skatetown U.S.A." (PG)

Starts Friday "The Onion Field" (R)

2 Even.

Starts Friday 7:30 and 9:30 "Animal House" (R)

Starts Friday 7:30 (R)

"Groove Tube"/"Kentucky Fried Movie"

VICTORIA CINEMAS Even.

Starts Friday 371-1202 7:30 and 9:15

The best film of love in wartime ever made.

YANKS

Even, 7:30 and 9:15

BUIT REYNOLDS

Starting Over

COMEDY
SPECTACULAR!

DAN AYKROYD • NED BEATTY • JOHN BELUSHI • LORRAINE GARY • MURRAY HAMILTON • CHRISTOPHER LEE
TIM MATHESON • TOSHIRO MIFUNE • WARREN DATES • ROBERT STACK • TREAT WILLIAMS

in An A Team Production of A STEVEN SPIELBERG FILM

WALLY ALLEN • EDUARD REIZEN • BOBBY BOICED • DIANNE KAY • SLIM PICKENS • WENDIE JO SPENCER • LONEL STANDER Director of Photography WILLIAM A. FRANKER, A.S.C. Screenplay by ROBERT ZEMECKIS & BOB GALE
Story by ROBERT ZEMECKIS & BOB GALE and JOHN MILLS • Music by JOHN WILLIAMS • Produced by BLUZZ FETTSCHS • Executive Producer JOHN MILLS • Directed by STEVEN SPIELBERG

COMING FOR CHRISTMAS

Writer's Conference at GMU

FAIRFAX, VA., NOVEMBER 29—Though the rewards may be immense, creative writing is demanding and lonely work. For unknown writers there is the additional frustration of trying to publish. Sinking in a swamp of rejection slips they may be tempted to give up the struggle. "Who cares anyway?" they wonder. "Do editors even read my stuff?"

New writers need the encouragement and constructive criticism of other writers already established in their fields, a working atmosphere that generates creativity, and sound advice on how to tap the publishing markets.

All this, plus a little soothing night life, will be offered at George Mason University's Spring Writers' Conference and Literary Festival to be held from March 23 to March 29, 1980.

The Conference, for beginning and advanced writers, students and teachers, will offer twenty-two intensive workshops in fiction, poetry, nonfiction, oral history, drama and chil-

dren's literature. Participants will also receive individual manuscript consultations with professionals, and hear panels on commercial and small press publishing.

At the end of each work day there will be dinners and informal gatherings at which conference members can get to know writers, agents, editors and publishers. A production at the Kennedy Center is also scheduled. Among the writers attending will be:

- Robert Coover, fiction writer, whose latest book, *The Public Burning*, Theodore Solotaroff, editor of the *American Review*, described as, "not just the novel of the year—it may be one of the novels of the decade."
- Coover's first novel, *The Origin of the Brunists*, won the 1966 William Faulkner Award for the best first novel of the year.
- Michael S. Harper, a major poet who recently published *Images of Kin*, a volume of new poems that record his experiences as a black man in

America. Harper has received many awards including the Melville-Cane Award from the Poetry Society of America.

- William Craig, a well-known historian, whose works include *The Fall of Japan, Tashkent*, and most recently, *The Nine Circles of Hell: Death and Survival in Auschwitz*. In addition to teaching the writing of nonfiction at the conference Craig will give an evening slide lecture on Auschwitz and answer questions from the floor.

- Lucille Clifton, poet and children's author. Her books for children include *The Boy Who Didn't Believe in Spring*, *Don't You Remember?* and *The Black BC's*, an anthology of black history in alphabet story style. She has published two books of adult poetry.

- Daniel Mark Epstein, playwright and poet, who is currently a visiting professor at The Writing Seminars at Johns Hopkins University. He has published four volumes of poetry, and

his most recent play *Jenny and the Phoenix* will shortly appear at The Public Theatre in New York. The *Sewanee Review* has said of him, "he may become one of the best poets of the century."

- Raymond Federman, bilingual novelist, poet, critic and translator who has achieved international recognition as an experimental writer. His novel *Double Or Nothing* received the Frances Steloff Fiction Prize.

- Edmund White, writer, editor and critic, has published two acclaimed novels, *Forgetting Elena*, and *Nocturne For The King Of Naples*. His new book *States of Desire: Travels In Gay America* will appear in January.

- Peter Klappert, poet, and fiction writers Susan Richard Shreve and Stephen Goodwin, who are all members of the George Mason English faculty, will also attend the Conference. Other writers and publishers participating are David Porush, Jonis Agee, Sherrod Reynolds, Paul D'Andrea, Timothy Seldes, James Boatwright, Shelley Welton, Richard Bausch and David Wilk.

All readings and lectures are open to the public free of charge, but there is a fee for participating in the Conference, and applications must be received between January 2 and February 6, 1980. For application information and a complete Conference and Festival schedule, write to Julie Mackall, Division of Continuing Education, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, Virginia 22030, or call her at (703) 323-2430.

New Room Change Policy Announced by Edwards

The following statement concerning room and hall changes for the second semester has been issued by George Edwards, Assistant Dean of Students. All students are requested to make themselves familiar with the new procedures. If you have any questions, please contact the Office of the Assistant Dean of Students.

Students desiring to make room and hall changes for the Spring Semester 1980 will be allowed to do so between December 6 and 15. All moves must be approved by the Resident Director Administrative Aide in the small houses) and the Assistant Dean of Students. ALL moves must be completed and personal belongings moved or stored before leaving for the Christmas break. During the Christmas break, the Office of the Assistant Dean of Students will assign all new students to a permanent room.

Consequently returning students must move their belongings to make way for these new students. The only scheduled open room/hall change opportunity for Spring Semester will be February 4 and 5.

PROCEDURES FOR ROOM/HALL CHANGES:

1. Pick up Room/Hall change form from your Resident Director or Administrative Aide or at the Dean of Students office (308 G.W.) beginning Tuesday December 4th.
2. Decide on your room/hall change and fill out the form completely.
3. A list of vacant residence hall spaces will be available in 308 G.W. or such R.D. will have a complete list for your building only.

4. Submit complete form to room 308 G.W. for approval and receive a move authorization card. ALL room/hall change will be honored on a first come, first serve basis.

5. You are now eligible to move to your new room between December 6 and 15. This move will have to be coordinated with the student(s) currently in your new room. It may be necessary that a resident box his/her belongings and stack them in a corner of the new room.

6. "Before vacating a room each resident must be checked out and the room Condition and Inventory Form signed. RCI's for the new room will not be completed until January. Remember all resident hall students are responsible for any damages in their room. In addition to the RCI form each resident must return his/her room key."

7. Submit the Room/Hall change authorization card to your new resident director. She will issue you a new key. The move is finished until January, when the new RCI form is filled out.

ALL ROOM/HALL CHANGES WILL BE HONORED ON A FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BASIS!

At this point we are unsure about the total number of new students expected to enroll Spring Semester. If the number is not exceptionally large, there might be some options for single rooms, especially for upperclass women residents. If you have a preference for a single room, please state it on the Room/Hall change form. If any rooms can be sold as singles, the Assistant Dean of Students will notify you by mail that your single room request has been approved. The addi-

tional \$155.00 fee for the room will be billed to you by the Comptroller's office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

Any resident who has previously spoken with the Office or the Dean of Students concerning a room change, must also follow this room/hall change procedure.

AJ

Text

Tom

Barney Rubble

Hey Monotone! add some excitement to your life and go get yourself a massive man. -K-

S.R.R. I know you love John and Paul! K.M.M.

IRET, Don't let Seacobeck get ya down. I Love ya. -K-

News Update: Doc T. moved to Madison, Dale moved to France, Doc A. will not be buying Dutch Masters, Pier withdrew from Tech, J.H.+T equal jh+tt, Dan is a closet prep, and Tim is 2 for 2, and Fred. . .

CIC Offers Minority Fellowships

Two fellowship programs designed to increase the representation of members of minority groups among those who hold doctorates in the social sciences and the humanities have been established by the Committee on Institutional Cooperation.

Funded by grants from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., and The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation that total more than \$1 million, the program will provide 25 two-year fellowships in the social sciences and 10 in the humanities for the 1980-81 academic year.

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) is the academic consortium of 11 Midwestern universities—the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago. Recipients of the fellowships may use them at any one of the 11 CIC universities to which they are admitted for graduate study.

The fellowships provide full tuition plus a stipend of \$4,250 for each of two academic years. The universities will provide two additional years of support if Fellows make normal progress towards the Ph.D. Anyone who has or will receive a bachelor's degree by September, 1980 is eligible to apply for the 1980 competition. Graduate students outside the CIC may also apply.

Students are urged to apply as early as possible in the fall: application deadline is January 15, 1980. A one-step procedure combines application for the fellowship with application for admission to any of the CIC universities on a single form.

Anyone desiring detailed information about either fellowship program should write: CIC Minorities Fellowships Program, Kirkwood Hall 111, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

Between September 15 and January 15, prospective applicants from outside Indiana may call toll free between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. EST for information. The number is (800) 457-4420.

Now in its third year, the CIC fellowships Program in the social sciences makes awards in anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology, and sociology.

The humanities fellowships are available to students seeking doctorates in American studies, art history, classics, comparative literature, English, German, linguistics, music, philosophy, religion, Romance languages, and Slavic languages.

The CIC universities are: University of Chicago, University of Illinois, Indiana University, University of Iowa, University of Michigan, Michigan State University, University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, Purdue University, and University of Wisconsin.

The Fredericksburg Ski Club will hold its 2nd annual Ski Swap and Sale on Saturday, December 8, 1979 at the Fredericksburg Community Center, located at 408 Canal Street.

The public is invited to sell, swap, or buy ski equipment and clothing as well as other sports gear. Bring items for sale or swap early at 9 a.m. Swap sale officially opens at 9:30 and ends at 1 p.m.

Call Bart for more information at 371-6841 after 7 p.m.



Ruth De Armit belts out a song, in the musical production of *Gypsy*.

photo by Houston Kempion

Classifieds

S.C. You're never very far away from my thoughts. B.B. Chri

Escape from Seacobeck! T.B., C.L., B.D., J.B., R.S., K.E., B.W., D.M., K.W., J.S.

Security! Obscurity! Insanity! Profanity! Got to get away! SOBBSD.

Welcome to Marshall dorm's throne room boys!

Spy much you fat flannel frumps?

Zimime a cisser?

T and B—black bras and early morning dives.

Would everyone please sign Julie's cast so she knows how many friends she really has.

Would you let ARA services serve the hostages in IRAN?

Pat: You're masking your beauty under all that make-up.

Monica: Have you seen my number 2 pencil? Careful not to get blood poisoning!

Cuteness counts.

Johnny B—are you really trouble?

Pierpster, they're ganging up on cute blondes, help!

MWC—National Whale Refuge

Are you "fed up" with Seacobeck?

Dear "Egotistical Senior," KISS ME YOU FOOL.—!! B.B.B.

To Lush in Mason Penthouse: Don't fall off your surf ladder!

To the best hockey team I've ever worked with—Love you all #20.

Rooms for rent 125.00 monthly per person and utilities. College Ave. location, newly renovated and insulated 4 bedroom, wood stove, range, dishwasher, refrigerator, washer-dryer, include avail Dec. 15, 8 persons max.—Contact Al Devivi Ext. 465 Westmoreland.

Monty Baugh, one question: "What's good for YEW?!!"

Carol Merrill—"What's REALLY behind Door Number 2?"

T.B.—I'm comprising an order form. How many cases of Oil of Olav would you like?! Let me know as quickly as possible . . . R.S.

Recital

Through my bedroom window comes the sound of small fingers that practice piano. The fingers must be cold as the breeze that brings them, raising the curtains slowly, rubbing them against each other.

In a room not far from here I see a small girl arched over a keyboard with manuscript pages placed neatly in front of her. She blows warm breath into cupped hands and stretches out the muscles of each finger. She must learn her lesson for Sunday's recital.

Pale white keys stare back, indifferently.

Another breeze plays through my window; the curtains rise then settle like a memory.

I used to play piano in church. Seated on the kneeler facing people in the pew behind, I picked out notes on invisible keys. Performances were ended though, as Mother's swiftest hand yanked me from the stage placing me in position for recital of prayer.

It is always hard to compose the spirit to practice for recital. May young musicians find warm, accomplished hands, as their fingers stretch across gaps much larger than piano keys.

Mark Madigan



photo by Houston Kempion

Ruth De Armit (Rose) and Randy Moomaw (Herbie), sang a duet in the drama Department production of *Gypsy*, the story of Gypsy Rose Lee.

A Watergate Timetable

By CHERYL J. FETTERMAN

This is an account of the events leading up to the trial of Richard M. Nixon in 1974.

July 1, 1972—John Mitchell resigned from his position as President Nixon's campaign manager after his wife, Martha, announced that she would leave him if he didn't get out of politics.

September 11, 1972—The U.S. Democratic party accused Republican campaign finance chairman Stans and three others of co-conspiracy to commit "political espionage."

January 30, 1973—G. Gordon Liddy and James W. McCord, former officials of President Nixon's re-election campaign, were found guilty of attempting to spy on Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate building complex in Washington D.C. Five other defendants had already pleaded guilty.

February 7, 1973—The U.S. Senate voted, 77-0, to establish the Select Committee to Investigate the 1972 Presidential Campaign Activities to conduct a probe of the Watergate affair.

February 27, 1973—Harry Sears, former head of President Nixon's re-election drive in New Jersey, testified in federal court that Robert L. Vesco, who had donated large amounts of money to the drive, had made his donation three days after the new political contributions disclosure law went into effect.

March 23, 1973—Convicted Watergate conspirator McCord was reported to have told the Watergate committee that he had at least heard evidence that some White House officials had prior knowledge of the break-in and that perjury had been committed during the Watergate trial.

April 5, 1973—President Nixon withdrew the nomination of Patrick Gray as FBI director, following severe criticism in the Senate Judiciary Committee nomination hearings of his having given FBI reports on the Watergate Break-in to presidential counsel John W. Dean.

April 17, 1973—President Nixon announced that "major developments" had resulted from a new inquiry he had initiated into the Watergate case, and that White House aides would be permitted to testify before the Senate

investigating committee under certain conditions.

April 19, 1973—U.S. Attorney General Richard Kleindienst removed himself from the Watergate investigation because many of his friends and associates were involved; the action followed reports that Jeb Stuart Magruder, an official of the Committee for Re-election of the President, had accused former Attorney General John Mitchell and Presidential Counsel John Dean of planning the Watergate bugging; Dean issued a statement that he would not become a "scapegoat" in the case.

April 20, 1973—Former U.S. Attorney General Mitchell testified before the federal grand jury investigating Watergate and later met with reporters, telling them that he had "heard discussions" of the bugging plans but had not approved them.

April 27, 1973—Patrick Gray resigned as acting FBI director, following reports that he had turned, at the urging of White House counsel Dean and Presidential Advisor John D. Ehrlichman, sensitive files taken from the safe of convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr.; William Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, was named temporary FBI head.

April 30, 1973—U.S. Attorney General Kleindienst, presidential aides Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman, and White House counsel Dean resigned as a result of the Watergate affair; Defense Secretary Elliot Richardson was named to replace Kleindienst; President Nixon, in a nationwide television address, accepted "responsibility" for the affair but said he was not personally involved.

May 4, 1973—General Haig was appointed presidential assistant on an "interim" basis, assuming most of the duties of H.R. Haldeman.

May 10, 1973—Former U.S. Attorney General Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans were indicted in New York along with Harry Sears and Robert Vesco on charges growing out of Vesco's secret contribution to the Nixon campaign.

May 14, 1973—U.S. Senator Stuart Symington reported that, according to testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, the administration had attempted to involve the CIA

in the Watergate affair.

May 17, 1973—U.S. Senate select committee investigating the Watergate affair opened hearings in Washington.

May 18, 1973—Watergate conspirator McCord testified before the Senate select committee that a former White House aide, John Caulfield, had offered him executive clemency in return for his silence.

May 22, 1973—President Nixon released a statement on the Watergate affair in which he admitted limiting the investigation into the matter because of "national security" but said his aides had exceeded his instructions in attempting to cover up.

May 14, 1973—The New York Times published details of the 1970 White House plan for massive espionage that was allegedly abandoned because of opposition from then FBI director Hoover; a secret White House intelligence unit was established instead.

June 6, 1973—President Nixon announced the appointment of presidential advisor Haig as permanent White House chief of staff, replacing Haldeman; of former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird as chief domestic advisor replacing Ehrlichman; and of White House Press Secretary Ziegler as presidential assistant replacing Herbert Klien, whose resignation had been announced the preceding day.

June 25, 1973—Former White House counsel Dean began his testimony before the Senate Watergate committee by reading a 245-page statement im-

plicating President Nixon and his aides in the Watergate affair and its cover-up.

June 16, 1973—Former presidential aide Alexander P. Butterfield revealed to the Senate Watergate committee that Nixon's conversations and telephone calls in the White House and the Executive Building had been taped without the knowledge of the other participants.

June 26, 1973—Nixon formally denied subpoenas issued by the Senate Watergate committee and Special Prosecutor Cox that had ordered him to release tapes of his White House conversations.

June 30, 1973—Former presidential aide Haldeman told the Senate Watergate committee that President Nixon had allowed him to listen to some of the White House tapes and that they did not incriminate the president.

August 7, 1973—The Senate Watergate committee recessed until September after hearing 35 witnesses.

August 30, 1973—White House said Nixon would appeal Judge John J. Sirica's order of the day before that Nixon produce tapes of his White House conversations for Sirica's private inspection, in a ruling on a petition by Special Prosecutor Cox.

October 12, 1973—U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ordered that Nixon turn over the disputed White House tapes to Judge Sirica.

October 19, 1973—Nixon announced a compromise plan whereby summaries of the White House tapes would be made available to the federal court

and the Senate Watergate committee.

October 20, 1973—Special Prosecutor Cox, in a news conference, refused to stop his efforts to get presidential tapes and papers; Attorney General Richardson resigned rather than obey President Nixon's order to fire Cox and disband his task force; Deputy Attorney General Ruckelshaus also refused and was himself fired; Cox was finally fired by Solicitor General Robert Bork, who was named acting attorney general.

October 23, 1973—Nixon agreed to turn over the nine disputed tapes to Judge Sirica.

January 4, 1974—Nixon told the Senate investigating committee that he would not turn over hundreds of White House tapes and documents that had been asked for.

January 15, 1974—A panel of experts reported to U.S. District Court Judge Sirica that an 18½-minute gap on a tape of a conversation between Nixon and H.R. Haldeman had been caused by at least five different separate erasures and recordings.

February 6, 1974—By a vote of 410-4 the U.S. House of Representatives approved a resolution ratifying the House Judiciary Committee's presidential impeachment investigation and giving the committee broad subpoena powers.

March 1, 1974—Seven former White House and Nixon campaign officials were indicted, on charges including conspiracy, obstruction of justice, and making false statements to investigators, by the grand jury investigating the Watergate affair.

April 11, 1974—After rejecting a White House compromise offer, the House Judiciary Committee, issued a subpoena ordering Nixon to turn over tapes and other presidential materials relating to 42 White House conversations.

May 22, 1974—In a letter to House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr. Nixon stated that he would not comply with two subpoenas issued by the committee for additional tapes and documents and that

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further subpoenas would be rejected also.

May 31, 1974—The U.S. Supreme Court granted special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski's plea for prompt consideration of Nixon's refusal on the grounds of executive privilege to turn over 64 White House tapes.

June 6, 1974—The Supreme Court agreed to broaden its consideration of the White House tapes matter and include the question of whether the Watergate grand jury had the right to name Nixon as an undicted co-conspirator.

June 20, 1974—The House Judiciary Committee found evidence that the edited White House tapes were sufficiently different from the original tapes to suggest that Nixon knew of some elements of the scandal before March 21, 1973.

July 8, 1974—Presidential defense counsel James D. St. Clair and special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski presented oral arguments to the Supreme Court in the cases of United States of America v. Richard M. Nixon and Richard M. Nixon v. the United States of America.

July 13, 1974—After a 17-month investigation, the Senate Select Committee to Investigate the 1972 Presidential Campaign Activities released its final report. The report recapitulated the evidence the committee had uncovered and made 35 recommendations for cleaning up campaign practices and for other legislative changes.

July 24, 1974—The Supreme Court ruled 8-0 that claims of executive privilege could not be used to withhold evidence in a criminal trial.

July 27-30, 1974—The House Judiciary Committee recessed after approving three articles recommending that the U.S. House of Representatives impeach President Nixon and seek his removal from office through a Senate trial.

August 5, 1974—Nixon released subpoenaed transcripts of three conversations of June 23, 1972, and ordered them turned over to U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica.

August 8, 1974—Three days after his admission of complicity in the Watergate cover-up and amid eroding support evidenced in public statements by an overwhelming number of fellow Republicans as well as Democrats, Richard M. Nixon announced that he would resign.

August 9, 1974—Vice President Gerald R. Ford was sworn in as the 38th president of the United States.

September 8, 1974—Pursuant to the power conferred upon him by Act II, sec 2 of the U.S. Constitution, President Gerald Ford granted a full pardon to former President Nixon for all federal crimes he committed.

October 1, 1974—The Watergate trial opened in Washington.

TENEMENT (lover)

a place where
strangers with
bloodshot eyes
and purple lips
drink dirty-bottle
whiskey:
you are there now.
The hallway is crowded
with silence, you
cannot breathe and
the air is so brown...
An old man totters down
the corridor
whiskey bottle in hand,
he does not
see you, you
are part of the
woodwork.

(You are so bloated with
nothing that "empty"
cannot describe you)

You weep:
water from cracked pipes
drips from the webbed ceiling.
Terror throbs gently in your mind:
heaters clank regularly on
and off and on
I know
you reach for me

by Lisa Dittrich

Examining Exams

By LAURIE SHELOR

Why did I take 24 hours? I guess my best bet is some sort of study schedule. Uh, twenty-one, twenty-two... forty-three books to complete over reading days. No problem there. Well, maybe I'll just move to Manila and get a few incompletes. Maybe I can buy off my professors, maybe not. Maybe I'll commit suicide. Well, this just looks fascinating. Intermediate Biochemical Metaphysical Algebraic Literature. I've wanted to read this all semester. Really I have. But before I do, I think I'll shave my head, let Hell freeze over and declare four more majors.

Okay, I'm not going to panic. I'll just do a bit of my language final. A take-home, it should be a piece of

cake. Page 97, exercise 4: Translate War and Peace Into Swahili, noting variations and similarities. Uh, sure. Moving right along... A bit of beginning Bio, perhaps. Our project for the semester was to create a new species. My professor suggested crossing a butterfly and a dinosaur, or a shirt and sweater. Later.

I guess I could begin with art. Yes, definitely art to start off with. In lieu of an exam, we are to paint the outside and inside of five houses in the area. Since none of those appeal to me, I guess I'll just turn to that old standby—P.E. Ahh yes, you chuckle, surely no one can screw up a P.E. final. Well, why don't you try running a 200 mile marathon and let me know how it goes.

Lisa and Chris—when are you announcing who's going to wear the suit?

Hud—Get your bad self down! But try to keep your pants up!

Marty P.: Today's Child. Let's go out and play!

Skeer-otum

When little girls go out to play they pray the frumps will stay away.

Dino's Daddy—don't forget the Marshall diving team.

Subway, Byway, Highway, Skyway... AWAY!

Liz: don't worry, he'll write soon.

jillbee—It's going to be strange talking to you when you no longer have a paper to write—

Butch—I don't know what to say, but here's your classified anyway—BR

Kym & Erin—you were WHERE until 4 am????? Don't worry, I'll never tell.

Gabby—miss you already—visit often next semester! love, Betsy

Hey Davidson! I am in love with you!

Mrs. R. has terminal flatulence.

Hey M.—Why is Bushnell always the last dorm to get the Bulletin?

Ford: I lust after your body too.

Half of your love is just not what I'm after, no part of your world is just what I need...

Dreiss: Had any good "ideas" lately?

Uppity Women Unite!

Sim—Ah, politics. A dubious game at best. It's just this evil life has got me in it's sway! To answer your question, yes.

Sylv, Beck, Bets, Lar, Jane, T.B., Meg, Jenny, Sonja Baby, Cindy—you make life bearable! Nancy

Dee Loves those twinkies!

Katz—Who loves ya baby? I do!

Cindy has a Hangover!

Kill poodles!

To the summer of '81. Westward Ho!

If only life were that simple. But then we would never learn would we.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS have a way with friends—destruction

That's the way of the world.

For Sale: (2) ESS AMT-1A speakers. Mint condition 12' woofer, 12' passive radiator, Heil Motion transformer, \$380 each. Call Bob Ext. 421 in Bush-

L. Your shower or mine?

"JJ"—4 dead daisies and A.C.L. at 10 was fun. See ya there next fall. D

Anne Kight "bumped it with a trumpet" as the stripper Mazeppa in the musical Gypsy.

photo by Houston Kempton

Rosendale, N.Y.

Starry nights
Shattered glass
Sultry summer evenings
Wailing dogs
Leaping frogs
Windows dark with dirt
Groggy days
Windy days
Breeze tossed autumn leaves
Milk-pod seeds
Scattered weeds
Empty tire swings.

Lisa Dittrich



photo by Houston Kempton

Santa Claus is arrested by officers M.C. Morris and Trena Powell